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(54) **Improved fermentative carotenoid production**

(57) The present invention is directed to processes
for the preparation of canthaxanthin, adonixanthin,
astaxanthin, a mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin
and zeaxanthin by a cell which has been transformed by
DNA sequences encoding the respective biosynthetic
enzymes of Flavobacterium and the gram negative bac-
terium E-396. Furthermore the present invention is
directed to a food or feed composition comprising one
or more of the aforementioned carotenoids.

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Description

Over 600 different carotenoids have been described from carotenogenic organisms found among bacteria, yeast, fungi and plants. Currently only two of them, β -carotene and astaxanthin are commercially produced in microorganisms and used in the food and feed industry. β -carotene is obtained from algae and astaxanthin is produced in *Pflaffia* strains which have been generated by classical mutation. However, fermentation in *Pflaffia* has the disadvantage of long fermentation cycles and recovery from algae is cumbersome. Therefore it is desirable to develop production systems which have better industrial applicability, e.g. can be manipulated for increased titers and/or reduced fermentation times. Two such systems using the biosynthetic genes from *Erwinia herbicola* and *Erwinia uredovora* have already been described in WO 91/13078 and EP 393 690, respectively. Furthermore, three β -carotene ketolase genes (β -carotene β -4-oxygenase) of the marine bacteria *Agrobacterium aurantiacum* and *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crtW) [Misawa, 1995, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Com. 209, 867-876] [Misawa, 1995, J. Bacteriology 177, 6575-6584] and from the green algae *Haematococcus pluvialis* (bkt) [Lotan, 1995, FEBS Letters 364, 125-128] [Kajiware, 1995, Plant Mol. Biol. 29, 343-352] have been cloned. *E. coli* carrying either the carotenogenic genes (crtE, crtB, crtY and crtI) of *E. herbicola* [Hundle, 1994, MGG 245, 406-416] or of *E. uredovora* and complemented with the crtW gene of *A. aurantiacum* [Misawa, 1995] or the bkt gene of *H. pluvialis* [Lotan, 1995] [Kajiware, 1995] resulted in the accumulation of canthaxanthin (β , β -carotene-4,4'-dione), originating from the conversion of β -carotene, via the intermediate echinenone (β , β -carotene-4-one). Introduction of the above mentioned genes (crtW or bkt) into *E. coli* cells harbouring besides the carotenoid biosynthesis genes mentioned above also the crtZ gene of *E. uredovora* [Kajiware, 1995] [Misawa, 1995], resulted in both cases in the accumulation of astaxanthin (3,3'-dihydroxy- β , β -carotene-4,4'-dione). The results obtained with the bkt gene, are in contrast to the observation made by others [Lotan, 1995], who using the same experimental set-up, but introducing the *H. pluvialis* bkt gene in a zeaxanthin (β , β -carotene-3,3'-diol) synthesising *E. coli* host harbouring the carotenoid biosynthesis genes of *E. herbicola*, a close relative of the above mentioned *E. uredovora* strain, did not observe astaxanthin production.

Since there is a continuing need in even more optimized fermentation systems for industrial application it is therefore in the first instance an object of the present invention to provide a process for the preparation of canthaxanthin by culturing under suitable culture conditions a cell which is transformed by a DNA sequence comprising the following DNA sequences:

- a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;
- b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtB) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;
- c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;
- d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtY) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;
- e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtW_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;
- or a cell which is transformed by a vector comprising DNA sequences specified above under a) to e) and by isolating canthaxanthin from such cells or the culture medium by methods known in the art.

Furthermore it is in the second instance an object of the present invention to provide a process for the preparation of a mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin or adonixanthin or astaxanthin alone by a process as mentioned above characterized therein that in addition to the DNA sequences specified under a) to e) the following additional DNA sequence is present:

- f) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtZ_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

and the DNA sequence specified under e) is as specified above or the following sequence:

- g) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crtW) or a DNA

sequence which is substantially homologous;

and isolating the desired mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin or adonixanthin or a astaxanthin alone from such cells of the culture medium and separating the desired mixture or carotenoids alone from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a process for the preparation of zeaxanthin by a process as claimed in the first instance characterized therein that the DNA sequence as specified under e) is replaced by the DNA sequence as specified under f) in the second instance and by isolating zeaxanthin from the cell or the culture medium and separating it from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a process for the production of adonixanthin by culturing under suitable culture conditions a cell which is transformed by a DNA sequence comprising the following heterologous DNA sequences:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crE_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crB_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crI_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crY_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of the microorganism E396 (FERM BP-4283) [crZ_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

f) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of the microorganism E396 (FERM BP-4283) [crW_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

and isolating adonixanthin from the cell or the culture medium and separating it from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

Further it is an object of the present invention to provide a process as described above characterized therein that the transformed host cell is a prokaryotic host cell, like *E. coli*, *Bacillus* or *Flavobacter* and a process as described above characterized therein that the transformed host cell is a eukaryotic host cell, like yeast or a fungal cell.

Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a DNA sequence comprising one or more DNA sequences selected from the group consisting of:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crB) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crY) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crZ) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in the form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed

by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable culture conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells or the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid or carotenoid mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore, a DNA sequence comprising the following DNA sequences is an object of the present invention:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtB) of a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R 1534 (crtI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in the form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells or the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of lycopene and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably lycopene or carotenoid mixture, preferably a lycopene comprising mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore a DNA sequence comprising the following DNA sequence is also an object of the present invention:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtB) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtY) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in the form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells or the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of β -carotene and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably β -carotene or carotenoid mixture, preferably a β -carotene comprising mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore a cell which is transformed by the above mentioned DNA sequence comprising subsequences a) to d) or the vector comprising it and a second DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous or a second vector which comprises a DNA

sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such cell under suitable conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells or the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of echinenone and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably echinenone or carotenoid mixture, preferably an echinenone comprising mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a DNA sequence as mentioned above comprising subsequences a) to d) and a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous and a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in the form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable culture conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells of the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, especially such a process for the preparation of echinenone or canthaxanthin and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably echinenone or canthaxanthin or carotenoid mixture, preferably a echinenone or canthaxanthin containing mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore a DNA sequence comprising the following DNA sequences is also an object of the present invention:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtB) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtY) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtZ) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in the form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells of the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of zeaxanthin and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably zeaxanthin or the carotenoid mixture, preferably a zeaxanthin containing mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore a DNA sequence as mentioned above comprising subsequences a) to e) and in addition a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) of a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous is an object of the present invention and to provide a vector comprising such DNA sequence, preferably in form of an expression vector. Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide a cell which is transformed by such DNA sequence or vector, preferably which is a prokaryotic cell and more preferably which is *E. coli* or a *Bacillus* strain. Such transformed cell which is an eukaryotic cell, preferably a yeast cell or a fungal cell, is also an object of the present invention. Finally the present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable culture conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells of the culture medium and, in case only one carotenoid is desired

separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of zeaxanthin, adonixanthin or astaxanthin and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably zeaxanthin, adonixanthin or astaxanthin or carotenoid mixture, preferably a zeaxanthin, adonixanthin or astaxanthin containing mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore a cell which is transformed by the DNA sequence mentioned above comprising subsequences a) to e) or a vector comprising such DNA sequence and a second DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous or a second vector which comprises a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crt W) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous is also an object of the present invention and a process for the preparation of a desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids by culturing such a cell under suitable conditions and isolating the desired carotenoid or a mixture of carotenoids from such cells or the culture medium, and in case only one carotenoid is desired separating it by methods known in the art from other carotenoids which might also be present, preferably such a process for the preparation of zeaxanthin or adonixanthin and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after such a process has been effected the carotenoid, preferably zeaxanthin or adonixanthin or carotenoid mixture, preferably a zeaxanthin or adonixanthin containing mixture is added to food or feed.

Furthermore it is an object of the present invention to provide the DNA sequences and vectors as specified before and a process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after a process as specified before has been effected the carotenoid prepared by such process is added to food or feed.

In this context it should be mentioned that the expression "a DNA sequence is substantially homologous" refers with respect to the crtE encoding DNA sequence to a DNA sequence which encodes an amino acid sequence which shows more than 45 %, preferably more than 60 % and more preferably more than 75 % and most preferably more than 90 % identical amino acids when compared to the amino acid sequence of crtE of *Flavobacterium* sp. 1534 and is the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide which shows the same type of enzymatic activity as the enzyme encoded by crtE of *Flavobacterium* sp. 1534. In analogy with respect to crtB this means more than 60 %, preferably more than 70 %, more preferably more than 80 % and most preferably more than 90 %; with respect to crtI this means more than 70 %, preferably more than 80 % and most preferably more than 90 %; with respect to crtY this means 55 %, preferably 70 %, more preferably 80 % and most preferably 90 %.

"DNA sequences which are substantially homologous" refer with respect to the crtWE₃₉₆ encoding DNA sequence to a DNA sequence which encodes an amino acid sequence which shows more than 60 %, preferably more than 75 % and most preferably more than 90 % identical amino acids when compared to the amino acid sequence of crtW of the microorganism E 396 (FERM BP-4283) and is the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide which shows the same type of enzymatic activity as the enzyme encoded by crtW of the microorganism E 396. In analogy with respect to crtZE₃₉₆ this means more than 75 %, preferable more than 80 % and most preferably more than 90 %; with respect to crtEE₃₉₆, crtBE₃₉₆, crtIE₃₉₆, crtYE₃₉₆ and crtZE₃₉₆ this means more than 80 %, preferably more than 90 % and most preferably 95 %.

DNA sequences in form of genomic DNA, cDNA or synthetic DNA can be prepared as known in the art [see e.g. Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1989] or, e.g. as specifically described in Examples 1, 2 or 7. In the context of the present invention it should be noted that all DNA sequences used for the process for production of carotenoids of the present invention encoding crt-gene products can also be prepared as synthetic DNA sequences according to known methods or in analogy to the method specifically described for crtW in Example 7.

The cloning of the DNA-sequences of the present invention from such genomic DNA can than be effected, e.g. by using the well known polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. The principles of this method are outlined e.g. in PCR Protocols: A guide to Methods and Applications, Academic Press, Inc. (1990). PCR is an in vitro method for producing large amounts of a specific DNA of defined length and sequence from a mixture of different DNA-sequences. Thereby, PCR is based on the enzymatic amplification of the specific DNA fragment of interest which is flanked by two oligonucleotide primers which are specific for this sequence and which hybridize to the opposite strand of the target sequence. The primers are oriented with their 3' ends pointing toward each other. Repeated cycles of heat denaturation of the template, annealing of the primers to their complementary sequences and extension of the annealed primers with a DNA polymerase result in the amplification of the segment between the PCR primers. Since the extension product of each primer can serve as a template for the other, each cycle essentially doubles the amount of the DNA fragment produced in the previous cycle. By utilizing the thermostable Taq DNA polymerase, isolated from the thermophilic bacteria *Thermus aquaticus*, it has been possible to avoid denaturation of the polymerase which necessitated the addition of enzyme after each heat denaturation step. This development has led to the automation of PCR by a variety of simple temperature-cycling devices. In addition, the specificity of the amplification reaction is increased by allowing the use of higher temperatures for primer annealing and extension. The increased specificity improves the overall yield of amplified products by minimizing the competition by non-target fragments for enzyme and primers. In this way the specific sequence of interest is highly amplified and can be easily separated from the non-specific sequences by methods known in the

art, e.g. by separation on an agarose gel and cloned by methods known in the art using vectors as described e.g. by Holten and Graham in *Nucleic Acid Res.* **19**, 1156 (1991), Kovalic et al. in *Nucleic Acid Res.* **19**, 4560 (1991), Marchuk et al. in *Nucleic Acid Res.* **19**, 1154 (1991) or Mead et al. in *Bio/Technology* **9**, 657-663 (1991).

The oligonucleotide primers used in the PCR procedure can be prepared as known in the art and described e.g. in

Sambrook et al., s.a.

Amplified DNA-sequences can than be used to screen DNA libraries by methods known in the art (Sambrook et al., s.a.) or as specifically described in Examples 1 and 2.

Once complete DNA-sequences of the present invention have been obtained they can be used as a guideline to define new PCR primers for the cloning of substantially homologous DNA sequences from other sources. In addition they and such homologous DNA sequences can be integrated into vectors by methods known in the art and described e.g. in Sambrook et al. (s.a.) to express or overexpress the encoded polypeptide(s) in appropriate host systems. However, a man skilled in the art knows that also the DNA-sequences themselves can be used to transform the suitable host systems of the invention to get overexpression of the encoded polypeptide. Appropriate host systems are for example Bacteria e.g. *E. coli*, Bacilli as, e.g. *Bacillus subtilis* or Flavobacter strains. *E. coli*, which could be used are *E. coli* K12 strains e.g. M15 [described as DZ 291 by Villarejo et al. in *J. Bacteriol.* **120**, 466-474 (1974)], HB 101 [ATCC No. 33694] or *E. coli* SG13009 [Gottesman et al., *J. Bacteriol.* **148**, 265-273 (1981)]. Suitable Flavobacter strains can be obtained from any of the culture collections known to the man skilled in the art and listed, e.g. in the journal "Industrial Property" (January 1994, pgs 29-40), like the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) or the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) and are, e.g. *Flavobacterium* sp. R 1534 (ATCC No. 21588, classified as unknown bacterium; or as CBS 519.67) or all Flavobacter strains listed as CBS 517.67 to CBS 521.67 and CBS 523.67 to CBS 525.67, especially R 1533 (which is CBS 523.67 or ATCC 21081, classified as unknown bacterium; see also USP 3,841,967). Further Flavobacter strains are also described in WO 91/03571. Suitable eukaryotic host systems are for example fungi, like *Aspergillus* e.g. *Aspergillus niger* [ATCC 9142] or yeasts, like *Saccharomyces*, e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Pichia*, like *pastoris*, all available from ATCC.

Suitable vectors which can be used for expression in *E. coli* are mentioned, e.g. by Sambrook et al. [s.a.] or by Fiers et al. in *Proc. 8th Int. Biotechnology Symposium* [Soc. Franc. de Microbiol., Paris (Durand et al., eds.), pp. 680-697 (1988)] or by Bujard et al. in *Methods in Enzymology*, eds. Wu and Grossmann, Academic Press, Inc. Vol. **155**, 416-433 (1987) and Stüber et al. in *Immunological Methods*, eds. Lefkovits and Pernis, Academic Press, Inc., Vol. **IV**, 121-152 (1990). Vectors which could be used for expression in Bacilli are known in the art and described, e.g. in EP 405 370, EP 635 572 *Procd. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **81**, 439 (1984) by Yansura and Henner, *Meth. Enzym.* **185**, 199-228 (1990) or EP 207 459. Vectors which can be used for expression in fungi are known in the art and described e.g. in EP 420 358 and for yeast in EP 183 070, EP 183 071, EP 248 227, EP 263 311. Vectors which can be used for expression in Flavobacter are known in the art and described in the Examples or, e.g. in *Plasmid Technology*, edit. by J. Grinstead and P.M. Bennett, Academic Press (1990).

Once such DNA-sequences have been expressed in an appropriate host cell in a suitable medium the carotenoids can be isolated either from the medium in the case they are secreted into the medium or from the host organism and, if necessary separated from other carotenoids if present in case one specific carotenoid is desired by methods known in the art (see e.g. *Carotenoids Vol 1A: Isolation and Analysis*, G. Britton, S. Liaaen-Jensen, H. Pfander; 1995, Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel).

The carotenoids of the present invention can be used in a process for the preparation of food or feeds. A man skilled in the art is familiar with such process. Such compound foods or feeds can further comprise additives or components generally used for such purpose and known in the state of the art.

After the invention has been described in general hereinbefore, the following figures and examples are intended to illustrate details of the invention, without thereby limiting it in any matter.

Figure 1: The biosynthesis pathway for the formation of carotenoids of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 is illustrated explaining the enzymatic activities which are encoded by DNA sequences of the present invention.

Figure 2: Southern blot of genomic *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 DNA digested with the restriction enzymes shown on top of each lane and hybridized with Probe 46F. The arrow indicated the isolated 2.4 kb *XhoI*/*PstI* fragment.

Figure 3: Southern blot of genomic *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 DNA digested with *Clal* or double digested with *Clal* and *HindIII*. Blots shown in Panel A and B were hybridized to probe A or probe B, respectively (see examples). Both *Clal*/*HindIII* fragments of 1.8 kb and 9.2 kb are indicated.

Figure 4: Southern blot of genomic *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 DNA digested with the restriction enzymes shown on top of each lane and hybridized to probe C. The isolated 2.8 kb *Sa1I*/*HindIII* fragment is shown by the

arrow.

Figure 5: Southern blot of genomic *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 DNA digested with the restriction enzymes shown on top of each lane and hybridized to probe D. The isolated BclI/SphI fragment of approx. 3 kb is shown by the arrow.

Figure 6: Physical map of the organization of the carotenoid biosynthesis cluster in *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534, deduced from the genomic clones obtained. The location of the probes used for the screening are shown as bars on the respective clones.

Figure 7: Nucleotide sequence of the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 carotenoid biosynthesis cluster and its flanking regions. The nucleotide sequence is numbered from the first nucleotide shown (see BamHI site of Fig. 6). The deduced amino acid sequence of the ORFs (orf-5, orf-1, crtE, crtB, crtI, crtY, crtZ and orf-16) are shown with the single-letter amino acid code. Arrow (→) indicate the direction of the transcription; asterisks, stop codons.

Figure 8: Protein sequence of the GGPP synthase (crtE) of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 with a MW of 31331 Da.

Figure 9: Protein sequence of the prephytoene synthetase (crtB) of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 with a MW of 32615 Da.

Figure 10: Protein sequence of the phytoene desaturase (crtI) of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 with a MW of 54411 Da.

Figure 11: Protein sequence of the lycopene cyclase (crtY) of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 with a MW of 42368 Da.

Figure 12: Protein sequence of the β-carotene hydroxylase (crtZ) of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 with a MW of 19282 Da.

Figure 13: Recombinant plasmids containing deletions of the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 carotenoid biosynthesis gene cluster.

Figure 14: Primers used for PCR reactions. The underlined sequence is the recognition site of the indicated restriction enzyme. Small caps indicate nucleotides introduced by mutagenesis. Boxes show the artificial RBS which is recognized in *B. subtilis*. Small caps in bold show the location of the original adenine creating the translation start site (ATG) of the following gene (see original operon). All the ATG's of the original *Flavobacter* carotenoid biosynthetic genes had to be destroyed to not interfere with the rebuild transcription start site. Arrows indicate start and ends of the indicated *Flavobacterium* R1534 WT carotenoid genes.

Figure 15: Linkers used for the different constructions. The underlined sequence is the recognition site of the indicated restriction enzyme. Small caps indicate nucleotides introduced by synthetic primers. Boxes show the artificial RBS which is recognized in *B. subtilis*. Arrow indicate start and ends of the indicated *Flavobacterium* carotenoid genes.

Figure 16: Construction of plasmids pBIKS(+)-clone59-2, pLYco and pZea4.

Figure 17: Construction of plasmid p602CAR.

Figure 18: Construction of plasmids pBIKS(+)-CARVEG-E and p602 CARVEG-E.

Figure 19: Construction of plasmids pHP13-2CARZYIB-EINV and pHP13-2PN25ZYIB-EINV.

Figure 20: Construction of plasmid pX12-ZYIB-EINVMUTRBS2C.

Figure 21: Northern blot analysis of *B. subtilis* strain BS1012::ZYIB-EINV4. Panel A: Schematic representation of a reciprocal integration of plasmid pX12-ZYIB-EINV4 into the levan-sucrase gene of *B. subtilis*. Panel B: Northern blot obtained with probe A (PCR fragment which was obtained with CAR 51 and CAR 76 and

hybridizes to the 3' end of *crfZ* and the 5' end of *crfY*. Panel C: Northern blot obtained with probe B (BamHI-XhoI fragment isolated from plasmid pBIKS(+)-*crfE/2* and hybridizing to the 5' part of the *crfE* gene).

Figure 22: Schematic representation of the integration sites of three transformed *Bacillus subtilis* strains: BS1012::SFCO, BS1012::SFCOCAT1 and BA1012::SFCONEO1. Amplification of the synthetic *Flavobacterium* carotenoid operon (SFCO) can only be obtained in those strains having amplifiable structures. Probe A was used to determine the copy number of the integrated SFCO. Erythromycin resistance gene (*ermAM*), chloramphenicol resistance gene (*cat*), neomycin resistance gene (*neo*), terminator of the *crfT* gene of *B. subtilis* (*crfT*), levan-sucrose gene (*sac-B 5'* and *sac-B 3'*), plasmid sequences of pX112 (pX112), promoter originating from site I of the *veg* promoter complex (PvegI).

Figure 23: Construction of plasmids pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CNEO and pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CCAT.

Figure 24: Complete nucleotide sequence of plasmid pZea4.

Figure 25: Synthetic *crfW* gene of *Alcaligenes* PC-1. The translated protein sequence is shown above the double stranded DNA sequence. The twelve oligonucleotides (*crfW*1-*crfW*12) used for the PCR synthesis are underlined.

Figure 26: Construction of plasmid pBIKS-*crfEBIYZW*. The HindIII-PmlI fragment of pALTER-Ex2-*crfW*, carrying the synthetic *crfW* gene, was cloned into the HindIII and MluI (blunt) sites. PvegI and P_{lac} are the promoters used for the transcription of the two operons. The ColE1 replication origin of this plasmid is compatible with the p15A origin present in the pALTER-Ex2 constructs.

Figure 27: Relevant inserts of all plasmids constructed in Example 7. Disrupted genes are shown by //. Restriction sites: S=SacI, X=XbaI, H=HindIII, N=NsiI, Hp=HpaI, Nd=NdeI.

Figure 28: Reaction products (carotenoids) obtained from β -carotene by the process of the present invention.

Example 1

Materials and general methods used

Bacterial strains and plasmids: *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 WT (ATCC 21588) was the DNA source for the genes cloned. Partial genomic libraries of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 WT DNA were constructed into the pBluescriptII(+)(KS) or (SK) vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, USA) and transformed into *E. coli* XL-1 blue (Stratagene) or JM109.

Media and growth conditions: Transformed *E. coli* were grown in Luria broth (LB) at 37°C with 100mg Ampicillin (Amp)/ml for selection. *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 WT was grown at 27°C in medium containing 1% glucose, 1% tryptone (Difco Laboratories), 1% yeast extract (Difco), 0.5% MgSO₄ 7H₂O and 3% NaCl.

Colony screening: Screening of the *E. coli* transformants was done by PCR basically according to the method described by Zon et al. [Zon et al., *BioTechniques* 7, 696-698 (1989)] using the following primers:

Primer #7: 5'-CCTGGATGACGTGCTGGAATATCC-3'

Primer #8: 5'-CAAGGCCAGATCGCAGGCG-3'

Genomic DNA: A 50 ml overnight culture of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 minutes. The pellet was washed briefly with 10 ml of lysis buffer (50 mM EDTA, 0.1M NaCl pH7.5), resuspended in 4 ml of the same buffer supplemented with 10 mg of lysozyme and incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes. After addition of 0.3 ml of N-Lauroyl sarcosine (20%) the incubation at 37°C was continued for another 15 minutes before the extraction of the DNA with phenol, phenol/chloroform and chloroform. The DNA was ethanol precipitated at room temperature for 20 minutes in the presence of 0.3 M sodium acetate (pH 5.2), followed by centrifugation at 10,000 g for 15 minutes. The pellet was rinsed with 70% ethanol, dried and resuspended in 1 ml of TE (10 mM Tris, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0).

All genomic DNA used in the southern blot analysis and cloning experiments was dialysed against H₂O for 48 hours, using collodion bags (Sartorius, Germany), ethanol precipitated in the presence of 0.3 M sodium acetate and resuspended in H₂O.

Probe labelling: DNA probes were labeled with (a - ³²P) dGTP (Amersham) by random-priming according to [Sambrook et al., s.a.].

Probes used to screen the mini-libraries: **Probe 46F** is a 119 bp fragment obtained by PCR using primer #7 and #8 and *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genomic DNA as template. This probe was proposed to be a fragment of the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 phytoene synthase (crtB) gene, since it shows significant homology to the phytoene synthase genes from other species (e.g. *E. uredoovora*, *E. herbicola*). **Probe A** is a BstXI - PstI fragment of 184 bp originating from the right arm of the insert of clone 85. **Probe B** is a 397 bp XhoI - NotI fragment obtained from the left end of the insert of clone 85. **Probe C** is a 536 bp BglII - PstI fragment from the right end of the insert of clone 85. **Probe D** is a 376 bp KpnI - BstYI fragment isolated from the insert of clone 59. The localization of the individual probes is shown in figure 6.

Oligonucleotide synthesis: The oligonucleotides used for PCR reactions or for sequencing were synthesized with an Applied Biosystems 392 DNA synthesizer.

Southern blot analysis: For hybridization experiments *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genomic DNA (3 mg) was digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and electrophoresed on a 0.75% agarose gel. The transfer to Zeta-Probe blotting membranes (BIO-RAD), was done as described [Southern, E.M., J. Mol. Biol. 98, 503 (1975)]. Prehybridization and hybridization was in 7%SDS, 1% BSA (fraction V; Boehringer), 0.5M Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.2 at 65°C. After hybridization the membranes were washed twice for 5 minutes in 2x SSC, 1% SDS at room temperature and twice for 15 minutes in 0.1% SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C.

DNA sequence analysis: The sequence was determined by the dideoxy chain termination technique [Sanger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74, 5463-5467 (1977)] using the Sequenase Kit (United States Biochemical). Both strands were completely sequenced and the sequence analyzed using the GCG sequence analysis software package (Version 8.0) by Genetics Computer, Inc. [Devereux et al., Nucleic Acids. Res. 12, 387-395 (1984)].

Analysis of carotenoids: *E. coli* XL-1 or JM109 cells (200 - 400 ml) carrying different plasmid constructs were grown for the times indicated in the text, usually 24 to 60 hours, in LB supplemented with 100mg Ampicillin/ml, in shake flasks at 37°C and 220 rpm.

The carotenoids present in the microorganisms were extracted with an adequate volume of acetone using a rotation homogenizer (Polytron, Kinematic AG, CH-Luzern). The homogenate was the filtered through the sintered glass of a suction filter into a round bottom flask. The filtrate was evaporated by means of a rotation evaporator at 50°C using a water-jet vacuum. For the zeaxanthin detection the residue was dissolved in n-hexane/acetone (86:14) before analysis with a normalphase HPLC as described in [Weber, S. in Analytical Methods for Vitamins and Carotenoids in Feed, Keller, H.E., Editor, 83-85 (1988)]. For the detection of β -carotene and lycopene the evaporated extract was dissolved in n-hexane/acetone (99:1) and analysed by HPLC as described in [Hengartner et al., Helv. Chim. Acta 75, 1848-1865 (1992)].

Example 2

Cloning of the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 carotenoid biosynthetic genes.

To identify and isolate DNA fragments carrying the genes of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway, we used the DNA fragment 46F (see methods) to probe a Southern Blot carrying chromosomal DNA of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 digested with different restriction enzymes Fig. 2. The 2.4 kb XhoI/PstI fragment hybridizing to the probe seemed the most appropriate one to start with. Genomic *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 DNA was digested with XhoI/PstI and run on a 1% agarose gel. According to a comigrating DNA marker, the region of about 2.4 kb was cut out of the gel and the DNA isolated. A XhoI/PstI mini library of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genomic DNA was constructed into XhoI - PstI sites of pBluescriptII(+)SK(+). One hundred *E. coli* XL1 transformants were subsequently screened by PCR with primer #7 and primer #8, the same primers previously used to obtain the 119 bp fragment (46F). One positive transformant, named clone 85, was found. Sequencing of the insert revealed sequences not only homologous to the phytoene synthase (crtB) but also to the phytoene desaturase (crtI) of both *Erwinia* species *herbicola* and *uredoovora*. Left and right hand genomic sequences of clone 85 were obtained by the same approach using probe A and probe B. *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genomic DNA was double digested with ClaI and Hind III and subjected to Southern analysis with probe A and probe B. With probe A a ClaI/HindIII fragment of approx. 1.8 kb was identified (Fig. 3A), isolated and subcloned into the ClaI/HindIII sites of pBluescriptII(+)SK(+). Screening of the *E. coli* XL1 transformants with probe A gave 6 positive clones. The insert of one of these positives, clone 43-3, was sequenced and showed homology to the N-terminus of crtI genes and to the C-terminus of crtY genes of both *Erwinia* species mentioned above. With probe B an approx. 9.2 kb ClaI/HindIII fragment was detected (Fig. 3B), isolated and subcloned into pBluescriptII(+)SK(+).

A screening of the transformants gave one positive, clone 51. Sequencing of the 5' and 3' of the insert, revealed that only the region close to the HindIII site showed relevant homology to genes of the carotenoid biosynthesis of the *Erwinia* species mentioned above (e.g. crtB gene and crtE gene). The sequence around the ClaI site showed no homology to known genes of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway. Based on this information and to facilitate further sequencing and construction work, the 4.2 kb BamHI/HindIII fragment of clone 51 was subcloned into the respective sites of pBluescriptII(+)SK(+) resulting in clone 2. Sequencing of the insert of this clone confirmed the presence of genes homol-

ogous to *Erwinia* sp. crtB and crtE genes. These genes were located within 1.8 kb from the HindIII site. The remaining 2.4 kb of this insert had no homology to known carotenoid biosynthesis genes.

Additional genomic sequences downstream of the ClaI site were detected using probe C to hybridize to *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genomic DNA digested with different restriction enzymes (see figure 4).

A SalI/HindIII fragment of 2.8 kb identified by Southern analysis was isolated and subcloned into the HindIII/XhoI sites of pBluescriptIIKS (+). Screening of the *E. coli* XL1 transformants with probe A gave one positive clone named clone 59. The insert of this clone confirmed the sequence of clone 43-3 and contained in addition sequences homologous to the N-terminus of the crtY gene from other known lycopene cyclases. To obtain the putative missing crtZ gene a Sau3AI partial digestion library of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 was constructed into the BamHI site of pBluescriptIIKS(+). Screening of this library with probe D gave several positive clones. One transformant designated, clone 6a, had an insert of 4.9 kb. Sequencing of the insert revealed besides the already known sequences coding for crtB, crtI and crtY also the missing crtZ gene. Clone 7g was isolated from a mini library carrying BclI/SphI fragments of R1534 (Fig. 5) and screened with probe D. The insert size of clone 7g is approx. 3 kb.

The six independent inserts of the clones described above covering approx. 14 kb of the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genome are compiled in Figure 6.

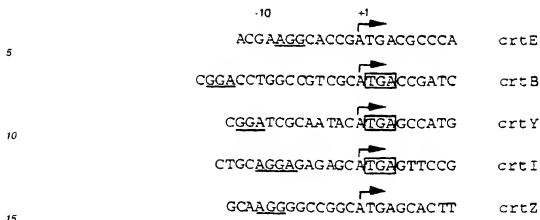
The determined sequence spanning from the BamHI site (position 1) to base pair 8625 is shown figure 7.

Putative protein coding regions of the cloned R1534 sequence.

Computer analysis using the CodonPreference program of the GCG package, which recognizes protein coding regions by virtue of the similarity of their codon usage to a given codon frequency table, revealed eight open reading frames (ORFs) encoding putative proteins: a partial ORF from 1 to 1165 (ORF-5) coding for a polypeptide larger than 41382 Da; an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 40081 Da from 1180 to 2352 (ORF-1); an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 31331 Da from 2521 to 3405 (crtE); an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 32615 Da from 4316 to 3408 (crtB); an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 54411 Da from 5797 to 4316 (crtI); an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 42368 Da from 6942 to 5797 (crtY); an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 19282 Da from 7448 to 6942 (crtZ); and an ORF coding for a polypeptide with a molecular weight of 19368 Da from 8315 to 7770 (ORF-16); ORF-1 and crtE have the opposite transcriptional orientation from the others (Fig. 6). The translation start sites of the ORFs crtI, crtY and crtZ could clearly be determined based on the appropriately located sequences homologous to the Shine/Dalgarno (S/D) [Shine and Dalgarno, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 71, 1342-1346 (1974)] consensus sequence AGG-6'9N-ATG (Fig. 10) and the homology to the N-terminal sequences of the respective enzymes of *E. herbicola* and *E. uredovala*. The translation of the ORF crtB could potentially start from three closely spaced codons ATG (4316), ATG (4241) and ATG (4211). The first one, although not having the best S/D sequence of the three, gives a translation product with the highest homology to the N-terminus of the *E. herbicola* and *E. uredovala* crtB protein, and is therefore the most likely translation start site. The translation of ORF crtE could potentially start from five different start codons found within 150 bp: ATG (2389), ATG (2446), ATG (2473), ATG (2497) and ATG (2521). We believe that based on the following observations, the ATG (2521) is the most likely transcription start site of crtE: this ATG start codon is preceded by the best consensus S/D sequence of all five putative start sites mentioned; and the putative N-terminal amino acid sequence of the protein encoded has the highest homology to the N-terminus of the crtE enzymes of *E. herbicola* and *E. uredovala*.

Characteristics of the crt translational initiation sites and gene products.

The translational start sites of the five carotenoid biosynthesis genes are shown below and the possible ribosome binding sites are underlined. The genes crtZ, crtY, crtI and crtB are grouped so tightly that the TGA stop codon of the anterior gene overlaps the ATG of the following gene. Only three of the five genes (crtI, crtY and crtZ) fit with the consensus for optimal S/D sequences. The boxed TGA sequence shows the stop codon of the anterior gene.



20 Amino acid sequences of individual crt genes of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534.

All five ORFs of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 having homology to known carotenoid biosynthesis genes of other species are clustered in approx. 5.2 kb of the sequence (Fig. 7).

25 GGDP synthase (crtE)

The amino acid (aa) sequence of the geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase (crtE gene product) consists of 295 aa and is shown in figure 8. This enzyme condenses farnesyl pyrophosphate and isopentenyl pyrophosphate in a 1' - 4.

30 Phytoene synthase (crtB)

This enzyme catalyzes two enzymatic steps. First it condenses in a head to head reaction two geranylgeranyl pyrophosphates (C20) to the C40 carotenoid prephytoene. Second it rearranges the cyclopropylring of prephytoene to phytoene. The 303 aa encoded by the crtB gene of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 is shown in figure 9.

35 Phytoene desaturase (crtI)

The phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 consisting of 494 aa, shown in figure 10, performs like the crtI enzyme of *E. herbicola* and *E. uredovora*, four desaturation steps, converting the non-coloured carotenoid phytoene to the red coloured lycopene. **Lycopene cyclase (crtY)**

The crtY gene product of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 is sufficient to introduce the b-ionone rings at both sides of lycopene to obtain β -carotene. The lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 consists of 382 aa (Fig. 11). **β -carotene hydroxylase (crtZ)**

The gene product of crtZ consisting of 169 aa (Fig. 12) and hydroxylates β -carotene to the xanthophyll zeaxanthin.

Putative enzymatic functions of the ORFs (orf-1, orf-5 and orf-16)

The orf-1 has at the aa level over 40% identity to acetoacetyl-CoA thiolases of different organisms (e.g. *Candida tropicalis*, human, rat). This gene is therefore most likely a putative acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase (acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase), which condenses two molecules of acetyl-CoA to Acetoacetyl-CoA. Condensation of acetoacetyl-CoA with a third acetyl-CoA by the HMG-CoA synthase forms β -hydroxy- β -methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA). This compound is part of the mevalonate pathway which produces besides sterols also numerous kinds of isoprenoids with diverse cellular functions. In bacteria and plants, the isoprenoid pathway is also able to synthesize some unique products like carotenoids, growth regulators (e.g. in plants gibberellins and abscisic acid) and secondary metabolites like phytoalexins (Riou et al., Gene 148, 293-297 (1994)).

The orf-5 has a low homology of approx. 30%, to the amino acid sequence of polyketide synthases from different streptomycetes (e.g. *S. violaceoruber*, *S. cinnamonensis*). These antibiotic synthesizing enzymes (polyketide synthases), have been classified into two groups. Type-I polyketide synthases are large multifunctional proteins, whereas type-II

polyketide synthases are multiprotein complexes composed of several individual proteins involved in the subreactions of the polyketide synthesis [Bibb, et al. *Gene* **142**, 31-39 (1994)].

The putative protein encoded by the orf-16 has at the aa level an identity of 42% when compared to the soluble hydrogenase subunit of *Anabaena cylindrica*.

Functional assignment of the ORF's (crtE, crtB, crtI, crtY and crtZ) to enzymatic activities of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway.

The biochemical assignment of the gene products of the different ORF's were revealed by analyzing carotenoid accumulation in *E. coli* host strains that were transformed with deleted variants of the *Flavobacterium* sp. gene cluster and thus expressed not all of the crt genes (Fig. 13).

Three different plasmid were constructed: pLyco, p59-2 and pZea4. Plasmid p59-2 was obtained by subcloning the HindIII/BamHI fragment of clone 2 into the HindIII/BamHI sites of clone 59. p59-2 carries the ORF's of the crtE, crtB, crtI and crtY gene and should lead to the production of β -carotene. pLyco was obtained by deleting the KpnI/KpnI fragment, coding for approx. one half (N-terminus) of the crtY gene, from the p59-2 plasmid. *E. coli* cells transformed with pLyco, and therefore having a truncated non-functional crtY gene, should produce lycopene, the precursor of β -carotene. pZea4 was constructed by ligation of the AscI-SpeI fragment of p59-2, containing the crtE, crtB, crtI and most of the crtY gene with the AscI/XbaI fragment of clone 6a, containing the sequences to complete the crtY gene and the crtZ gene. pZea4 [for complete sequence see Fig. 24; nucleotides 1 to 683 result from pBluescriptIIKS(+), nucleotides 684 to 8961 from *Flavobacterium* R1534 WT genome, nucleotides 8962 to 11233 from pBluescriptIIKS(+)] has therefore all five ORF's of the zeaxanthin biosynthesis pathway. Plasmid pZea4 has been deposited on May 25, 1995 at the DSM-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (Germany) under accession No. DSM 10012. *E. coli* cells transformed with this latter plasmid should therefore produce zeaxanthin. For the detection of the carotenoid produced, transformants were grown for 48 hours in shake flasks and then subjected to carotenoid analysis as described in the methods section. Figure 13 summarizes the different inserts of the plasmids described above, and the main carotenoid detected in the cells.

As expected the pLyco carrying *E. coli* cells produced lycopene, those carrying p59-2 produced β -carotene (all *E. coli* 9-2, 13-2) and the cells having the pZea4 construct produced zeaxanthin. This confirms that all the necessary genes of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 for the synthesis of zeaxanthin or their precursors (phytoene, lycopene and β -carotene) were cloned.

Example 3

Materials and methods used for expression of carotenoid synthesizing enzymes

Bacterial strains and plasmids: The vectors pBluescriptIIKS (+) or (-) (Stratagene, La Jolla, USA) and pUC18 [Vieira and Messing, *Gene* **19**, 259-268 (1982); Norrander et al., *Gene* **26**, 101-106 (1983)] were used for cloning in different *E. coli* strains, like XL-1 blue (Stratagene), TG1 or JM109. In all *B. subtilis* transformations, strain 1012 was used. Plasmids pHP13 [Haima et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* **209**, 335-342 (1987)] and p602/22 [LeGrice, S.F.J. in *Gene Expression Technology*, Goeddel, D.V., Editor, 201-214 (1990)] are Gram (+)/(-) shuttle vectors able to replicate in *B. subtilis* and *E. coli* cells. Plasmid p205 contains the vegI promoter cloned into the SmaI site of pUC18. Plasmid pX112 is an integration vector for the constitutive expression of genes in *B. subtilis* [Haiker et al., in 7th Int. Symposium on the Genetics of Industrial Microorganisms, June 26-July 1, 1994, Mongreal, Quebec, Canada (1994)]. Plasmid pBEST501 [Itaya et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* **17** (11), 4410 (1989)] contains the neomycin resistance gene cassette originating from the plasmid pUB110 (GenBank entry: M19465) of *S. aureus* [McKenzie et al., *Plasmid* **15**, 93-103 (1986); McKenzie et al., *Plasmid* **17**, 83-84 (1987)]. This neomycin gene has been shown to work as a selection marker when present in a single copy in the genome of *B. subtilis*. Plasmid pC194 (ATCC 37034) (GenBank entry: L08860) originates from *S. aureus* [Horinouchi and Weisblau, *J. Bacteriol.* **150**, 815-825 (1982)] and contains the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene.

Media and growth conditions: *E. coli* were grown in Luria broth (LB) at 37° C with 100mg Ampicillin (Amp)/ml for selection. *B. subtilis* cells were grown in VY-medium supplemented with either erythromycin (1 mg/ml), neomycin (5-180 mg/ml) or chloramphenicol (10-80 mg/ml).

Transformation: *E. coli* transformations were done by electroporation using the Gene-pulser device of BIO-RAD (Hercules, CA, USA) with the following parameters (200 W, 250 mF, 2.5V). *B. subtilis* transformations were done basically according to the standard procedure method 2.8 described by [Cutting and Vander Horn in *Molecular Biological Methods for Bacillus*, Harwood, C.R. and Cutting, S.M., Editor, John Wiley & Sons: Chichester, England. 61-74 (1990)].

Colony screening: Bacterial colony screening was done as described by [Zon et al., s.a.].

Oligonucleotide synthesis: The oligonucleotides used for PCR reactions or for sequencing were synthesized with

an Applied Biosystems 392 DNA synthesizer.

PCR reactions: The PCR reactions were performed using either the **UITma DNA polymerase** (Perkin Elmer Cetus) or the **Pfu Vent polymerase** (New England Biolabs) according to the manufacturers instructions. A typical 50 µl PCR reaction contained: 100ng of template DNA, 10 pM of each of the primers, all four dNTP's (final conc. 300 mM), MgCl₂ (when UITma polymerase was used; final conc. 2 mM), 1x UITma reaction buffer or 1x Pfu buffer (supplied by the manufacturer). All components of the reaction with the exception of the DNA polymerase were incubated at 95°C for 2 min, followed by the cycles indicated in the respective section (see below). In all reactions a hot start was made, by adding the polymerase in the first round of the cycle during the 72°C elongation step. At the end of the PCR reaction an aliquot was analysed on 1% agarose gel, before extracting once with phenol/chloroform. The amplified fragment in the aqueous phase was precipitated with 1/10 of a 3M NaAcetate solution and two volumes of Ethanol. After centrifugation for 5 min, at 12000 rpm, the pellet was resuspended in an adequate volume of H₂O, typically 40 µl, before digestion with the indicated restriction enzymes was performed. After the digestion the mixture was separated on a 1% low melting point agarose. The PCR product of the expected size were excised from the agarose and purified using the glass beads method (GENECLEAN KIT, Bio 101, Vista CA, USA) when the fragments were above 400 bp or directly spun out of the gel when the fragments were shorter than 400 bp as described by [Heery et al., TIBS 6 (6), 173 (1990)].

Oligos used for gene amplification and site directed mutagenesis:

All PCR reactions performed to allow the construction of the different plasmids are described below. All the primers used are summarized in figure 14.

Primers #100 and #101 were used in a PCR reaction to amplify the complete crtE gene having a SpeI restriction site and an artificial ribosomal binding site (RBS) upstream of the transcription start site of this gene. At the 3' end of the amplified fragment, two unique restriction sites were introduced, an AvrII and a SmaI site, to facilitate the further cloning steps. The PCR reaction was done with UITma polymerase using the following conditions for the amplification: 5 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 1 min./ 60°C, 45 sec./ 72°C, 1 min. and 20 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 1 min./ 72°C, 1 min.. Plasmid pBIIKS(+)-clone2 served as template DNA. The final PCR product was digested with SpeI and SmaI and isolated using the GENECLEAN KIT. The size of the fragment was approx. 910 bp.

Primers #104 and #105 were used in a PCR reaction to amplify the crtZ gene from the translation start till the SalI restriction site, located in the coding sequence of this gene. At the 5' end of the crtZ gene an EcoRI, a synthetic RBS and a NdeI site was introduced. The PCR conditions were as described above. Plasmid pBIIKS(+)-clone 6a served as template DNA and the final PCR product was digested with EcoRI and SalI. Isolation of the fragment of approx. 480 bp was done with the GENECLEAN KIT.

Primers MUT1 and MUT5 were used to amplify the complete crtY gene. At the 5' end, the last 23 nucleotides of the crtZ gene including the SalI site are present, followed by an artificial RBS preceding the translation start site of the crtY gene. The artificial RBS created includes a PmlI restriction site. The 3' end of the amplified fragment contains 22 nucleotides of the crtI gene, preceded by a newly created artificial RBS which contains a MunI restriction site. The conditions used for the PCR reaction were as described above using the following cycling profile: 5 rounds of 95°C, 45 sec./ 60°C, 45 sec./ 72°C, 75 sec. followed by 22 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 45 sec./ 66°C, 45 sec./ 72°C, 75 sec.. Plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4 served as template for the Pfu Vent polymerase. The PCR product of 1225 bp was made blunt and cloned into the SmaI site of pUC18, using the Sure-Clone Kit (Pharmacia) according to the manufacturer.

Primers MUT2 and MUT6 were used to amplify the complete crtI gene. At the 5' the last 23 nucleotides of the crtY gene are present, followed by an artificial RBS which precedes the translation start site of the crtI gene. The new RBS created, includes a MunI restriction site. The 3' end of the amplified fragment contains the artificial RBS upstream of the crtB gene including a BamHI restriction site. The conditions used for the PCR reaction were basically as described above including the following cycling profile: 5 rounds of 95°C, 30 sec./ 60°C, 30 sec./ 72°C, 75 sec., followed by 25 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 30 sec./ 66°C, 30 sec./ 72°C, 75 sec.. Plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4 served as template for the Pfu Vent polymerase. For the further cloning steps the PCR product of 1541 bp was digested with MunI and BamHI.

Primers MUT3 and CAR17 were used to amplify the N-terminus of the crtB gene. At the 5' the last 28 nucleotides of the crtI gene are present followed by an artificial RBS, preceding the translation start site of the crtB gene. This new created RBS, includes a BamHI restriction site. The amplified fragment, named PCR-F contains also the HindIII restriction site located at the N-terminus of the crtB gene. The conditions used for the PCR reaction were as described elsewhere in the text, including the following cycling profile: 5 rounds of 95°C, 30 sec./ 58°C, 30 sec./ 72°C, 20 sec. followed by 25 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 30 sec./ 60°C, 30 sec./ 72°C, 20 sec.. Plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4 served as template for the Pfu Vent polymerase. The PCR product of approx. 160 bp was digested with BamHI and HindIII.

Oligos used to amplify the chloramphenicol resistance gene (cat):

Primers CAT3 and CAT4 were used to amplify the chloramphenicol resistance gene of pC194 (ATCC 37034) [Hori-

nouchi and Weisblum, s.a.] a R-plasmid found in *S. aureus*. The conditions used for the PCR reaction were as described previously including the following cycling profile: 5 rounds of 95°C, 60 sec./ 50°C, 60 sec./ 72°C, 2 min. followed by 20 cycles with the profile: 95°C, 60 sec./ 60°C, 60 sec./ 72°C, 2 min. Plasmid pC198 served as template for the Pfu Vent polymerase. The PCR product of approx. 1050 bp was digested with EcoRI and AatII.

Oligos used to generate linkers: Linkers were obtained by adding 90 ng of each of the two corresponding primers into an Eppendorf tube. The mixture was dried in a speed vac and the pellet resuspended in 1x Ligation buffer (Boehringer, Mannheim, Germany). The solution was incubated at 50°C for 3 min. before cooling down to RT, to allow the primers to hybridize properly. The linker were now ready to be ligated into the appropriate sites. All the oligos used to generate linkers are shown in figure 15.

Primers **CS1** and **CS2** were used to form a linker containing the following restrictions sites HindIII, AflII, ScaI, XbaI, Pml and EcoRI.

Primers **MUT7** and **MUT8** were used to form a linker containing the restriction sites Sall, AvrII, Pml, MluI, MluI, BamHI, SphI and HindIII.

Primers **MUT9** and **MUT10** were used to introduce an artificial RBS upstream of crfY.

Primers **MUT11** and **MUT12** were used to introduce an artificial RBS upstream of crE.

Isolation of RNA: Total RNA was prepared from log phase growing *B. subtilis* according to the method described by [Maes and Messens, Nucleic Acids Res. 20 (16), 4374 (1992)].

Northern Blot analysis: For hybridization experiments up to 30 mg of *B. subtilis* RNA was electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel made up in 1x MOPS and 0.66 M formaldehyde. Transfer to Zeta-Probe blotting membranes (BIO-RAD), UV cross-linking, pre-hybridization and hybridization was done as described elsewhere in [Farrell, J.R.E., RNA Methodologies. A laboratory Guide for isolation and characterization. San Diego, USA: Academic Press (1993)]. The washing conditions used were: 2 x 20 min. in 2xSSPE/0.1% SDS followed by 1 x 20 min. in 0.1% SSPE/0.1% SDS at 65°C. Northern blots were then analyzed either by a Phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics) or by autoradiography on X-ray films from Kodak.

Isolation of genomic DNA: *B. subtilis* genomic DNA was isolated from 25 ml overnight cultures according to the standard procedure method 2.6 described by [13].

Southern blot analysis: For hybridization experiments *B. subtilis* genomic DNA (3 mg) was digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and electrophoresed on a 0.75% agarose gel. The transfer to Zeta-Probe blotting membranes (BIO-RAD), was done as described [Southern, E.M., s.a.]. Prehybridization and hybridization was in 7%SDS, 1% BSA (fraction V; Boehringer), 0.5M Na₂HPO₄, pH 7.2 at 65°C. After hybridization the membranes were washed twice for 5 min. in 2x SSC, 1% SDS at room temperature and twice for 15 min. in 0.1% SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. Southern blots were then analyzed either by a Phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics) or by autoradiography on X-ray films from Kodak.

DNA sequence analysis: The sequence was determined by the dideoxy chain termination technique [Sanger et al., s.a.] using the Sequenase Kit Version 1.0 (United States Biochemical). Sequence analysis were done using the GCG sequence analysis software package (Version 8.0) by Genetics Computer, Inc. [Devereux et al., s.a.].

Gene amplification in *B. subtilis*: To amplify the copy number of the SFCO in *B. subtilis* transformants, a single colony was inoculated in 15 ml VY-medium supplemented with 1.5% glucose and 0.02 mg chloramphenicol or neomycin/ml, dependent on the antibiotic resistance gene present in the amplifiable structure (see results and discussion). The next day 750 ml of this culture were used to inoculate 13 ml VY-medium containing 1.5% glucose supplemented with (60, 80, 120 and 150 mg/ml) for the cat resistant mutants, or 160 mg/ml and 180 mg/ml for the neomycin resistant mutants). The cultures were grown overnight and the next day 50 ml of different dilutions (1: 20, 1:400, 1: 8000, 1: 160'000) were plated on VY agar plates with the appropriate antibiotic concentration. Large single colonies were then further analyzed to determine the number of copies and the amount of carotenoids produced.

Analysis of carotenoids: *E. coli* or *B. subtilis* transformants (200 - 400 ml) were grown for the times indicated in the text, usually 24 to 72 hours, in LB-medium or VY-medium, respectively, supplemented with antibiotics, in shake flasks at 37° C and 220 rpm.

The carotenoids produced by the microorganisms were extracted with an adequate volume of acetone using a rotation homogenizer (Polytron, Kinematica AG, CH-Luzern). The homogenate was filtered through the sintered glass of a suction filter into a round bottom flask. The filtrate was evaporated by means of a rotation evaporator at 50° C using a water-jet vacuum. For the zeaxanthin detection the residue was dissolved in n-hexane/acetone (86:14) before analysis with a normalphase HPLC as described in [Weber, S., s.a.]. For the detection of β -carotene and lycopene the evaporated extract was dissolved in n-hexane/acetone (99:1) and analysed by HPLC as described in Hengartner et al., s.a.].

Example 4**Carotenoid production in *E. coli***

The biochemical assignment of the gene products of the different open reading frames (ORF's) of the carotenoid biosynthesis cluster of *Flavobacterium* sp. were revealed by analyzing the carotenoid accumulation in *E. coli* host strains, transformed with plasmids carrying deletions of the *Flavobacterium* sp. gene cluster, and thus lacking some of the crt gene products. Similar functional assays in *E. coli* have been described by other authors [Misawa et al., s.a.; Perry et al., J. Bacteriol., 168, 607-612 (1986); Hundle, et al., Molecular and General Genetics 254 (4), 406-416 (1994)].

Three different plasmid pLyco, pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2 and pZea4 were constructed from the three genomic isolates pBIIKS(+)-clone2, pBIIKS(+)-clone59 and pBIIKS(+)-clone6a (see figure 16). Plasmid pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2 was obtained by subcloning the HindIII/BamHI fragment of pBIIKS(+)-clone 2 into the HindIII/BamHI sites of pBIIKS(+)-clone59. The resulting plasmid pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2 carries the complete ORF's of the crtE, crtB, crtI and crtY gene and should lead to the production of β -carotene. pLyco was obtained by deleting the KpnI/KpnI fragment, coding for approx. one half (N-terminus) of the crtY gene, from the plasmid pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2. *E. coli* cells transformed with pLyco, and therefore having a truncated non-functional crtY gene, should produce lycopene, the precursor of β -carotene. pZea4 was constructed by ligation of the AscI-SpeI fragment of pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2, containing the crtE, crtB, crtI and most of the crtY gene with the AscI/XbaI fragment of clone 6a, containing the crtZ gene and sequences to complete the truncated crtY gene mentioned above. pZea4 has therefore all five ORF's of the zeaxanthin biosynthesis pathway. *E. coli* cells transformed with this latter plasmid should therefore produce zeaxanthin. For the detection of the carotenoid produced, transformants were grown for 43 hours in shake flasks and then subjected to carotenoid analysis as described in the methods section. Figure 16 summarizes the construction of the plasmids described above.

As expected the pLyco carrying *E. coli* cells produced lycopene, those carrying pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2 produced β -carotene (all-E, 9-Z, 13-Z) and the cells having the pZea4 construct produced zeaxanthin. This confirms that we have cloned all the necessary genes of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 for the synthesis of zeaxanthin or their precursors (phytoene, lycopene and β -carotene). The production levels obtained are shown in table 1.

plasmid	host	zeaxanthin	β -carotene	lycopene
pLyco	<i>E. coli</i> JM109	ND	ND	0.05%
pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2	"	ND	0.03%	ND
pZea4	"	0.033%	0.0009%	ND

Table 1: Carotenoid content of *E. coli* transformants, carrying the plasmids pLyco, pBIIKS(+)-clone59-2 and pZea4, after 43 hours of culture in shake flasks. The values indicated show the carotenoid content in % of the total dry cell mass (200 ml). ND = not detectable.

Examples 5**Carotenoid production in *B. subtilis***

In a first approach to produce carotenoids in *B. subtilis*, we cloned the carotenoid biosynthesis genes of *Flavobacterium* into the Gram (+)/(-) shuttle vectors p602/22, a derivative of p602/20 [LeGrice, S.F.J., s.a.]. The assembling of the final construct p602-CARVEG-E, begins with a triple ligation of fragments PvuII-AvrII of pZea4(dcl654-

3028) and the AvrII-EcoRI fragment from plasmid pBIlKS(+)-clone6a, into the EcoRI and ScaI sites of the vector p602/22. The plasmid pZea4(del654-3028) had been obtained by digesting pZea4 with SacI and EspI. The protruding and recessed ends were made blunt with Klenow enzyme and religated. Construct pZea4(del654-3028) lacks most of the sequence upstream of crtE gene, which are not needed for the carotenoid biosynthesis. The plasmid p602-CAR has approx. 6.7 kb of genomic *Flavobacterium R1534* DNA containing besides all five carotenoid genes (approx. 4.9 kb), additional genomic DNA of 1.2 kb, located upstream of the crtZ translation start site and further 200 bp, located upstream of crtE transcription start. The crtZ, crtY, crtI and crtB genes were cloned downstream of the P_{N250} promoter, a regulatable *E. coli* bacteriophage T5 promoter derivative, fused to a lac operator element, which is functional in *B. subtilis* [LeGrice, S.F.J., s.a.]. It is obvious that in the p602CAR construct, the distance of over 1200 bp between the P_{N250} promoter and the transcription start site of crtZ is not optimal and will be improved at a later stage. An outline of the p602CAR construction is shown in figure 17. To ensure transcription of the crtE gene in *B. subtilis*, the vegI promoter [Moran et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 186, 339-346 (1982); LeGrice et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 204, 229-236 (1986)] was introduced upstream of this gene, resulting in the plasmid construct p602-CARVEG-E. The vegI promoter, which originates from siteI of the veg promoter complex described by [LeGrice et al., s.a.] has been shown to be functional in *E. coli* [Moran et al., s.a.]. To obtain this new construct, the plasmid p602CAR was digested with SalI and HindIII, and the fragment containing the complete crtE gene and most of the crtB coding sequence, was subcloned into the XhoI and HindIII sites of plasmid p205. The resulting plasmid p205CAR contains the crtE gene just downstream of the Pvegl promoter. To reconstitute the carotenoid gene cluster of *Flavobacterium* sp. the following three pieces were isolated: PmeI/HindIII fragment of p205CAR, the HincII/XbaI fragment and the EcoRI/HindIII fragment of p602CAR and ligated into the EcoRI and XbaI sites of pBluescriptlIKS(+), resulting in the construct pBIlKS(+)-CARVEG-E. Isolation of the EcoRI-XbaI fragment of this latter plasmid and ligation into the EcoRI and XbaI sites of p602/22 gives a plasmid similar to p602CAR but having the crtE gene driven by the Pvegl promoter. All the construction steps to get the plasmid p602CARVEG-E are outlined in figure 18. *E. coli* TG1 cells transformed with this plasmid synthesized zeaxanthin. In contrast *B. subtilis* strain 1012 transformed with the same constructs did not produce any carotenoids. Analysis of several zeaxanthin negative *B. subtilis* transformants always revealed, that the transformed plasmids had undergone severe deletions. This instability could be due to the large size of the constructs.

In order to obtain a stable construct in *B. subtilis*, the carotenoid genes were cloned into the Gram (+)/(-) shuttle vector pHP13 constructed by [Haime et al., s.a.]. The stability problems were thought to be omitted by 1) reducing the size of the cloned insert which carries the carotenoid genes and 2) reversing the orientation of the crtE gene and thus only requiring one promoter for the expression of all five genes, instead of two, like in the previous constructs. Furthermore, the ability of cells transformed by such a plasmid carrying the synthetic *Flavobacterium* carotenoid operon (SFCO), to produce carotenoids, would answer the question if a modular approach is feasible. Figure 19 summarizes all the construction steps and intermediate plasmids made to get the final construct pHP13-2PNZYIB-EINV. Briefly: To facilitate the following constructions, a vector pHP13-2 was made, by introducing a synthetic linker obtained with primer CS1 and CS2, between the HindIII and EcoRI sites of the shuttle vector pHP13. The intermediate construct pHP13-2CARVEG-E was constructed by subcloning the AflII-XbaI fragment of p602CARVEG-E into the AflII and XbaI sites of pHP13-2. The next step consisted in the inversion of crtE gene, by removing XbaI and AvrII fragment containing the original crtE gene and replacing it with the XbaI-AvrII fragment of plasmid pBIlKS(+)-PCRRBSctE. The resulting plasmid was named pHP13-2CARZYIB-EINV and represented the first construction with a functional SFCO. The intermediate construct pBIlKS(+)-PCRRBSctE mentioned above, was obtained by digesting the PCR product generated with primers #100 and #101 with SpeI and SmaI and ligating into the SpeI and SmaI sites of pBluescriptlIKS(+). In order to get the crtZ transcription start close to the promoter P_{N250} a triple ligation was done with the BamHI-SalI fragment of pHP13-2CARZYIB-EINV (contains four of the five carotenoid genes), the BamHI-EcoRI fragment of the same plasmid containing the P_{N250} promoter and the EcoRI-SalI fragment of pBIlKS(+)-PCRRBSctZ, having most of the crtZ gene preceded by a synthetic RBS. The aforementioned plasmid pBIlKS(+)-PCRRBSctZ was obtained by digesting the PCR product amplified with primers #104 and #105 with EcoRI and SalI and ligating into the EcoRI and SalI sites of pBluescriptlIKS(+). In the resulting vector pHP13-2PN25ZYIB-EINV, the SFCO is driven by the bacteriophage T5 promoter P_{N250} , which should be constitutively expressed, due to the absence of a functional lac repressor in the construct [Peschke and Beuk, J. Mol. Biol. 186, 547-555 (1985)]. *E. coli* TG1 cells transformed with this construct produced zeaxanthin. Nevertheless, when this plasmid was transformed into *B. subtilis*, no carotenoid production could be detected. Analysis of the plasmids of these transformants showed severe deletions, pointing towards instability problems, similar to the observations made with the aforementioned plasmids.

Examples 6

Chromosome Integration Constructs

Due to the instability observed with the previous constructs we decided to integrate the carotenoid biosynthesis

genes of *Flavobacterium* sp. into the genome of *B. subtilis* using the integration/expression vector pX12. This vector allows the constitutive expression of whole operons after integration into the levan-sucrase gene (sacB) of the *B. subtilis* genome. The constitutive expression is driven by the vegI promoter and results in medium level expression. The plasmid pX12-ZYIB-EINV4 containing the synthetic *Flavobacterium* carotenoid operon (SFCO) was constructed as follows: the NdeI-HincII fragment of pBIISK(+)-PCRRBS_{crTz} was cloned into the NdeI and SmaI sites of pX12 and the resulting plasmid was named pX12-PCR_{crTz}. In the next step, the BstEII-PmeI fragment of pHP13-2PN25ZYIB-EINV was ligated to the BstEII-PmeI fragment of pX12-PCR_{crTz} (see figure 20). *B. subtilis* transformed with the resulting construct pX12-ZYIB-EINV4 can integrate the CAR genes either via a Campbell type reaction or via a reciprocal recombination. One transformant, BS1012::ZYIB-EINV4, having a reciprocal recombination of the carotenoid biosynthesis genes into the levan-sucrase gene was further analyzed (figure 21). Although this strain did not synthesize carotenoids, RNA analysis by Northern blots showed the presence of specific polycistronic mRNA's of 5.4 kb and 4.2 kb when hybridized to probe A (see figure 21, panel B). Whereas the larger mRNA has the expected message size, the origin of the shorter mRNA was unclear. Hybridization of the same Northern blot to probe B only detected the large mRNA fragment, pointing towards a premature termination of the transcription at the end of the crtB gene. The presence of a termination signal at this location would make sense, since in the original operon organisation in the *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 genome, the crtE and the crtB genes are facing each other. With this constellation a transcription termination signal at the 5' end of crtB would make sense, in order to avoid the synthesis of anti-sense RNA which could interfere with the mRNA transcript of the crtE gene. Since this region has been changed considerably with respect to the wild type situation, the sequences constituting this terminator may also have been altered resulting in a "leaky" terminator. Western blot analysis using antisera against the different crt enzymes of the carotenoid pathway, pointed towards the possibility that the ribosomal binding sites might be responsible for the lack of carotenoid synthesis. Out of the five genes introduced only the product of crtZ, the β -carotene hydroxylase was detectable. This is the only gene preceded by a RBS site, originating from the pX12 vector, known to be functional in *B. subtilis*. Base pairing interactions between a mRNA's Shine-Dalgarno sequence [Shine and Delagarno, s. a.] and the 16S rRNA, which permits the ribosome to select the proper initiation site, have been proposed by [McLaughlin et al., J. Biol. Chem. 256, 11283-11291 (1981)] to be much more stable in Gram-positive organisms (*B. subtilis*) than in Gram-negative organisms (*E. coli*). In order to obtain highly stable complexes we exchanged the RBS sites of the Gram-negative *Flavobacterium* sp., preceding each of the genes crtY, crtI, crtB and crtE, with synthetic RBS's which were designed complementary to the 3' end of the *B. subtilis* 16S rRNA (see table 2). This exchange should allow an effective translation initiation of the different carotenoid genes in *B. subtilis*. The strategy chosen to construct this pX12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C, containing all four altered sites is summarized in figure 20. In order to facilitate the further cloning steps in pBluescriptIIKS(+), additional restriction sites were introduced using the linker obtained with primer MUT7 and MUT8, cloned between the Sall and HindIII sites of said vector. The new resulting construct pBIKS(+)-LINKER78 had the following restriction sites introduced: AvrII, PmlI, MuiI, MniI, BamHI and SphI. The general approach chosen to create the synthetic RBS's upstream of the different carotenoid genes, was done using a combination of PCR based mutagenesis, where the genes were reconstructed using defined primers carrying the modified RBS sites, or using synthetic linkers having such sequences. Reconstitution of the RBS preceding the crtI and crtB genes was done by amplifying the crtI gene with the primers MUT2 and MUT6, which include the appropriate altered RBS sites. The PCR-I fragment obtained was digested with MniI and BamHI and ligated into the MniI and BamHI sites of pBIKS(+)-LINKER78. The resulting intermediate construct was named pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR1. Reconstitution of the RBS preceding the crtB gene was done using a small PCR fragment obtained with primer MUT3, carrying the altered RBS site upstream of crtB, and primer CAR17. The amplified PCR-F fragment was digested with BamHI and HindIII and sub cloned into the BamHI and HindIII sites of pBIKS(+)-LINKER78, resulting in the construct pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-F. The PCR-I fragment was cut out of pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR1 with BamHI and SmaI and ligated into the BamHI and SmaI sites of pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-F. The resulting plasmid pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-FI has the PCR-I fragment fused to the PCR-F fragment. This construct was cut with Sall and PmlI and a synthetic linker obtained by annealing of primer MUT9 and MUT10 was introduced. This latter step was done to facilitate the upcoming replacement of the original *Flavobacterium* RBS in the above mentioned construct. The resulting plasmid was named pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-FIA. Assembly of the synthetic RBS's preceding the crtY and crtI genes was done by PCR, using primers MUT1 and MUT5. The amplified fragment PCR-G was made blunt end before cloning into the SmaI site of pUC18, resulting in construct pUC18-PCR-G. The next step was the cloning of the PCR-G fragment between the PCR-A and PCR-I fragments. For this purpose the PCR-G was isolated from pUC18-PCR-G by digesting with MniI and PmlI and ligated into the MniI and PmlI sites of pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-FIA. This construct contains all four fragments, PCR-F, PCR-I, PCR-G and PCR-A, assembled adjacent to each other and containing three of the four artificial RBS sites (crtY, crtI and crtB). The exchange of the *Flavobacterium* RBS's preceding the genes crtY, crtI and crtB by synthetic ones, was done by replacing the HindIII-Sall fragment of plasmid pX12-ZYIB-EINV4 with the HindIII-Sall fragment of plasmid pBIKS(+)-LINKER78PCR-FIA. The resulting plasmid pX12-ZYIB-EINV4 MUTRBS2C was subsequently transformed into *E. coli* TG1 cells and *B. subtilis* 1012. The production of zeaxanthin by these cells confirmed that the PCR amplified genes where functional. The *B.*

subtilis strain obtained was named BS1012::SFCO1. The last *Flavobacterium* RBS to be exchanged was the one preceding the crtE gene. This was done using a linker obtained using primer MUT11 and MUT12. The wild type RBS was removed from pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS with NdeI and SpeI and the above mentioned linker was inserted. In the construct pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C all *Flavobacterium* RBS's have been replaced by synthetic RBS's of the consensus sequence AAAGGAGG- 7-8 N -ATG (see table 2). *E. coli* TG1 cells transformed with this construct showed that also this last RBS replacement had not interfered

Table 2

mRNA	nucleotide sequence
crtZ	AAAGGAGGGUUUCAU <u>AUG</u> AGC
crtY	AAAGGAGGACACCGUGA <u>AUG</u> AGC
crtI	AAAGGAGGCAAUUGAGCA <u>AUG</u> AGU
crtB	AAAGGAGGAUCCAAUCA <u>AUG</u> ACC
crtE	AAAGGAGGGUUUCUUA <u>AUG</u> ACC
<i>B. subtilis</i>	16S rRNA 3'-UCUUUCCUCCACUAG
<i>E. coli</i>	16S rRNA 3'-AUUCCUCCACUAG

Table 2: Nucleotide sequences of the synthetic ribosome binding sites in the constructs pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C, pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CCAT and pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CNEO. Nucleotides of the Shine-Dalgarno sequence preceding the individual carotenoid genes which are complementary to the 3' ends of the 16S rRNA of *B. subtilis* are shown in bold. The 3' ends of the 16S rRNA of *E. coli* is also shown as comparison. The underlined AUG is the translation start site of the mentioned gene.

with the ability to produce zeaxanthin. All the regions containing the newly introduced synthetic RBS's were confirmed by sequencing. *B. subtilis* cells were transformed with plasmid pXI12-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2 and one transformant having integrated the SFCO by reciprocal recombination, into the levan-sucrase gene of the chromosome, was selected. This strain was named BS1012::SFCO2. Analysis of the carotenoid production of this strain show that the amounts zeaxanthin produced is approx. 40% of the zeaxanthin produced by *E. coli* cells transformed with the plasmid used to get the *B. subtilis* transformant. Similar was the observation when comparing the BS1012::SFCO1 strain with its *E. coli* counter part (30%). Although the *E. coli* cells have 18 times more carotenoid genes, the carotenoid production

is only a factor of 2-3 times higher. More drastic was the difference observed in the carotenoid contents, between *E. coli* cells carrying the pZea4 construct in about 200 copies and the *E. coli* carrying the plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C in 18 copies. The first transformant produced 48x more zeaxanthin than the latter one. This difference seen can not only be attributed to the roughly 11 times more carotenoid biosynthesis genes present in these transformants. Contributing to this difference is probably also the suboptimal performance of the newly constructed SFCO, in which the overlapping genes of the wild type *Flavobacterium* operon were separated to introduce the synthetic RBS's. This could have resulted in a lower translation efficiency of the rebuilt synthetic operon (e.g. due to elimination of putative translational coupling effects, present in the wild type operon).

In order to increase the carotenoid production, two new constructs were made, pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CNEO and pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CCAT, which after the integration of the SFCO into the *levan*-sucrose site of the chromosome, generate strains with an amplifiable structure as described by [Janniere et al., Gene 40, 47-55 (1985)]. Plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CNEO has been deposited on May 25, 1995 at the DSM-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (Germany) under accession No. DSM 10013. Such amplifiable structures, when linked to a resistance marker (e.g. chloramphenicol, neomycin, tetracycline), can be amplified to 20-50 copies per chromosome. The amplifiable structure consist of the SFCO, the resistance gene and the pX112 sequence, flanked by direct repeats of the *sac-B* 3' gene (see figure 22). New strains having elevated numbers of the SFCO could now be obtained by selecting for transformants with increased level of resistance to the antibiotic. To construct plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CNEO, the neomycin resistance gene was isolated from plasmid pBEST501 with PstI and SmaI and subcloned into the PstI and EcoO1091 sites of the pUC18 vector. The resulting construct was named pUC18-Neo. To get the final construct, the PmeI - AatII fragment of plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C was replaced with the SmaI-AatII fragment of pUC18-Neo, containing the neomycin resistance gene. Plasmid pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2CCAT was obtained as follows: the chloramphenicol resistance gene of pC194 was isolated by PCR using the primer pair cat3 and cat4. The fragment was digested with EcoRI and AatII and subcloned into the EcoRI and AatII sites of pUC18. The resulting plasmid was named pUC18-CAT. The final vector was obtained by replacing the PmeI-AatII fragment of pX112-ZYIB-EINV4MUTRBS2C with the EcoRI-AatII fragment of pUC18-CAT, carrying the chloramphenicol resistance gene. Figure 23 summarizes the different steps to obtain aforementioned constructs. Both plasmids were transformed into *B. subtilis* strain 1012, and transformants resulting from a Campbell-type integration were selected. Two strains BS1012::SFCONEO1 and BS1012::SFCOCAT1 were chosen for further amplification. Individual colonies of both strains were independently amplified by growing them in different concentrations of antibiotics as described in the methods section. For the cat gene carrying strain, the chloramphenicol concentrations were 60, 80, 120 and 150 mg/ml. For the neo gene carrying strain, the neomycin concentrations were 160 and 180 mg/ml. In both strains only strains with minor amplifications of the SFCO's were obtained. In daughter strains generated from strain BS1012::SFCONEO1, the resistance to higher neomycin concentrations correlated with the increase in the number of SFCO's in the chromosome and with higher levels of carotenoids produced by these cells. A different result was obtained with daughter strains obtained from strain BS1012::SFCOCAT1. In these strains an increase up to 150 mg chloramphenicol/ml resulted, as expected, in a higher number of SFCO copies in the chromosome.

Example 7

Construction of CrW containing plasmids and use for carotenoid production

Polymerase chain reaction based gene synthesis. The nucleotide sequence of the artificial crtW gene, encoding the β -carotene β -4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1, was obtained by back translating the amino acid sequence outlined in [Misawa, 1995], using the BackTranslate program of the GCG Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8.0 (Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI, USA) and a codon frequency reference table of *E. coli* (supplied by the Bach Translate Program). The synthetic gene consisting of 726 nucleotides was constructed basically according to the method described by [Ye, 1992]. The sequence of the 12 oligonucleotides (crtW1 - crtW12) required for the synthesis are shown in Figure 25. Briefly, the long oligonucleotides were designed to have short overlaps of 15-20 bases, serving as primers for the extension of the oligonucleotides. After four cycles a few copies of the full length gene should be present which is then amplified by the two terminal oligonucleotides crtW15 and crtW26. The sequences for these two short oligonucleotides are for the forward primer crtW15 (5'-TATATCTAGACatattgTCCGGTCGTAA CCGG-3') and for the reverse primer crtW26 (5'-TATAGaattcaagtgTCA AGCAGGACACCGGTTTAC G-3'), where the sequences matching the DNA templates are underlined. Small cap letters show the introduced restriction sites (NdeI for the forward primer and EcoRI and PmlI for the reverse primer) for the latter cloning into the pALTER-Ex2 expression vector.

Polymerase chain reaction. All twelve long oligonucleotides (crtW1-crtW12; 7 nM each) and both terminal primers (crtW15 and crtW26; 0.1 mM each) were mixed and added to a PCR reaction mix containing Expand™ High Fidelity polymerase (Boehringer, Mannheim) (3.5 units) and dNTP's (100 mM each). The PCR reaction was run for 30 cycles

with the following profile: 94 °C for 1 min, 50 °C for 2 min and 72 °C for 3 min. The PCR reaction was separated on a 1% agarose gel, and the band of approx. 700 bp was excised and purified using the glass beads method (GeneClean Kit, Bio101, Vista, CA, USA). The fragment was subsequently cloned into the *Sma* I site of plasmid pUC18, using the Sure-Clone Kit (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden). The sequence of the resulting crtW synthetic gene was verified by sequencing with the Sequenase Kit Version 1.0 (United States Biochemical, Cleveland, OH, USA). The crtW gene constructed by this method was found to contain minor errors, which were subsequently corrected by site-directed mutagenesis.

Construction of plasmids. Plasmid pBIIKS(+)-CARVEG-E (see also Example 5) (Figure 26) contains the carotenoid biosynthesis genes (crtE, crtB, crtY, crtI and crtZ) of the Gram (-) bacterium *Flavobacterium* sp. strain R1534 WT (ATCC 21588) [Pasamontes, 1995 #732] cloned into a modified pBluescript II KS(+) vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, USA) carrying site I of the *B. subtilis* veg promoter [LeGrice, 1986 #806]. This constitutive promoter has been shown to be functional in *E. coli*. Transformants of *E. coli* strain TG1 carrying plasmid pBIIKS(+)-CARVEG-E synthesise zeaxanthin. Plasmid pALTER-Ex2-crtW was constructed by cloning the *Nde*I - *Eco*RI restricted fragment of the synthetic crtW gene into the corresponding sites of plasmid pALTER-Ex2 (Promega, Madison, WI). Plasmid pALTER-Ex2 is a low copy plasmid with the p15a origin of replication, which allows it to be maintained with ColE1 vectors in the same host. Plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIYZW (Figure 26) was obtained by cloning the *Hind*III-*Pml*I fragment of pALTER-Ex2-crtW into the *Hind*III and the blunt end made *Mlu*I site obtained by a fill in reaction with Klenow enzyme, as described elsewhere in [Sambrook, 1989 #505]. Inactivation of the crtZ gene was done by deleting a 285 bp *Nsi*I-*Nsi*I fragment, followed by a fill in reaction and religation, resulting in plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIY[DZ]W. Plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIY[DZ]W with *Nde*I and *Hpa*I, and subsequent self religation of the plasmid after filling in the sites with Klenow enzyme. *E. coli* transformed with this plasmid had a yellow-orange colour due to the accumulation of β -carotene. Plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIYZ[DZW] has a truncated crtW gene obtained by deleting the *Nde*I - *Hpa*I fragment in plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIYZW as outlined above. Plasmids pALTER-Ex2-crtEBIY[DZW] and pALTER-Ex2-crtEBIYZ[DZW], respectively and cloning them into the *Bam*HI-*Xba*I fragment from pBIIKS-crtEBIY[DZW] and pBIIKS-crtEBIYZ[DZW], respectively and cloning them into the *Bam*HI and *Xba*I sites of pALTER-Ex2. The plasmid pBIIKS-crtW was constructed by digesting pBIIKS-crtEBIYZW with *Nsi*I and *Sac*I, and self-religating the plasmid after recessing the DNA overhangs with Klenow enzyme. Figure 27 compiles the relevant inserts of all the plasmids used in this paper.

Carotenoid analysis. *E. coli* TG-1 transformants carrying the different plasmid constructs were grown for 20 hours in Luria-Broth medium supplemented with antibiotics (ampicillin 100 mg/ml, tetracycline 12.5 mg/ml) in shake flasks at 37 °C and 220 rpm. Carotenoids were extracted from the cells with acetone. The acetone was removed in vacuo and the residue was re dissolved in toluene. The coloured solutions were subjected to high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis which was performed on a Hewlett-Packard series 1050 instrument. The carotenoids were separated on a silica column Nucleosil Si - 100, 200 x 4 mm, 3m. The solvent system included two solvents: hexane (A) and hexane/THF, 1:1 (B). A linear gradient was applied running from 13 to 50 % (B) within 15 minutes. The flow rate was 1.5 ml/min. Peaks were detected at 450 nm by a photo diode array detector. The individual carotenoid pigments were identified by their absorption spectra and typical retention times as compared to reference samples of chemically pure carotenoids, prepared by chemical synthesis and characterised by NMR, MS and UV-Spectra. HPLC analysis of the pigments isolated from *E. coli* cells transformed with plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIYZW, carrying besides the carotenoid biosynthesis genes of *Flavobacterium* sp. strain R1534, also the crtW gene encoding the β -carotene ketolase of *Alcaligenes* PC-1 [Misawa, 1995 #670] gave the following major peaks identified as: b-cryptoxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin and zeaxanthin, based on the retention times and on the comparison of the absorbance spectra to given reference samples of chemically pure carotenoids. The relative amount (area percent) of the accumulated pigment in the *E. coli* transformant carrying pBIIKS-crtEBIYZW is shown in Table 3 [CRX: cryptoxanthin; ASX: astaxanthin; ADX: adonixanthin; ZXN: zeaxanthin; ECM: echinenone; MECH: 3-hydroxyechinenone, CXN: cantaxanthin]. The Σ of the peak areas of all identified carotenoids was defined as 100%. Numbers shown in Table 3 represent the average value of four independent cultures for each transformant. In contrast to the aforementioned results, *E. coli* transformants carrying the same genes but on two plasmids namely, pBIIKS-crtEBIYZ[DZW] and pALTER-Ex2-crtW, showed a drastical drop in adonixanthin and a complete lack of astaxanthin pigments (Table 3), whereas the relative amount of zeaxanthin (%) had increased. Echinenone, hydroxyechinenone and cantaxanthin levels remained unchanged compared to the transformants carrying all the crt genes on the same plasmid (pBIIKS-crtEBIYZDW). Plasmid pBIIKS-crtEBIYZ[DZW] is a high copy plasmid carrying the functional genes of crtE, crtB, crtY, crtI, crtZ of *Flavobacterium* sp. strain R1534 and a truncated, non-functional version of the crtW gene, whereas the functional copy of the crtW gene is located on the low copy plasmid pALTER-Ex2-crtW. To analyze the effect of overexpression of the crtW gene with respect to the crtZ gene, *E. coli* cells were co-transformed with plasmid pBIIKS-crtW carrying the crtW gene on the high copy plasmid pBIIKS-crtW and the low copy construct pALTER-Ex2-crtEBIYZ[DZW], encoding the *Flavobacterium* crt genes. Pigment analysis of these transformants by HPLC monitored the presence of β -carotene, cryptoxanthin, astaxanthin, adonixanthin, zeaxanthin, 3-hydroxyechinenone and minute traces of echinenone and cantaxanthin (Table 3).

Transformants harbouring the crtW gene on the low copy plasmid pALTER-Ex2-crtW and the genes crtE, crtB, crtY and crtI on the high copy plasmid pBIKS-crtEBIY[ΔZW] expressed only minor amounts of canthaxanthin (6 %) but high levels of echinenone (94%), whereas cells carrying the crtW gene on the high copy plasmid pBIKS-crtW and the other crt genes on the low copy construct pALTER-Ex2-crtEBIY[ΔZW], had 78.6 % and 21.4 % of echinenone and canthaxanthin, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3

plasmids	CRX	ASX	ADX	ZXN	ECH	HECH	CXN
pBIKS-crtEBIYZW	1.1	2.0	44.2	52.4	< 1	< 1	< 1
pBIKS-crtEBIY[ΔW] + pALTER-Ex2-crtW	2.2	-	25.4	72.4	< 1	< 1	< 1
pBIKS-crtEBIY[ΔZW]	-	-	-	-	66.5	-	33.5
pBIKS-crtEBIY[ΔZW] + pBIKS-crtW	-	-	-	-	94	-	6

Example 8

Selective carotenoid production by using the crtW and crtZ genes of the Gram negative bacterium E-396.

In this section we describe *E. coli* transformants which accumulate only one (canthaxanthin) or two main carotenoids (astaxanthin, adonixanthin) and minor amounts of adonirubin, rather than the complex variety of carotenoids seen in most carotenoid producing bacteria [Yokoyama et al., Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem. 58:1842-1844 (1994)] and some of the *E. coli* transformants shown in Table 3. The ability to construct strains producing only one carotenoid is a major step towards a successful biotechnological carotenoid production process. This increase in the accumulation of individual carotenoids accompanied by a decrease of the intermediates, was obtained by replacing the crtZ of *Flavobacterium* R1534 and/or the synthetic crtW gene (see example 5) by their homologous genes originating from the astaxanthin producing Gram negative bacterium E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [Tsubokura et al., EP-application 0 635 576 A1]. Both genes, crtW_{E396} and crtZ_{E396}, were isolated and used to construct new plasmids as outlined below.

Isolation of a putative fragment of the crtW gene of strain E-396 by the polymerase chain reaction. Based on protein sequence comparison of the crtW enzymes of *Agrobacterium aurantiacum*, *Alcaligenes PC-1* (WO95/18220) [Mitsawa et al., J.Bacteriol. 177: 6575-6584 (1995)] and *Haematococcus pluvialis* [Kajiwara et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 29:343-352 (1995)] [Lotan et al., FEBS letters, 364:125-128 (1995)], two regions named I and II, having high amino acid conservation and located approx. 140 amino acids apart, were identified and chosen to design the degenerate PCR primers shown below. The N-terminal peptide HDAMHG (region I) was used to design the two 17-mer degenerate primer sequences crtW100 and crtW101:

crtW100: 5'-CA(C/T)GA(C/T)GC(A/C)ATGCA(C/T)GG-3'

crtW101: 5'-CA(C/T)GA(C/T)GC(G/T)ATGCA(C/T)GG-3'

The C-terminal peptide H(W/H)EHH(R/L) corresponding to region II was used design the two 17-mer degenerate primer with the antisense sequences crtW105 and crtW106:

crtW105: 5'-AG(G/A)TG(G/A)TG(T/C)TC(G/A)TG(G/A)TG-3'

crtW106: 5'-AG(G/A)TG(G/A)TG(T/C)TCCCA(G/A)TG-3'

Polymerase chain reaction. PCR was performed using the GeneAmp Kit (Perkin Elmer Cetus) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The different PCR reactions contained combinations of the degenerate primers (crtW100/crtW105 or crtW100/crtW106 or crtW101/crtW105 or crtW101/crtW106) at a final concentration of 50 pM each, together with genomic DNA of the bacterium E-396 (200 ng) and 2.5 units of Taq polymerase. In total 35 cycles of PCR were performed with the following cycle profile: 95 °C for 30 sec, 55 °C for 30 sec, 72 °C for 30 sec. PCR reactions made with the following primer combinations crtW100/crtW105 and crtW101/crtW105 gave PCR amplification products of approx. 500 bp which were in accordance with the expected fragment size. The 500 bp fragment, JAPclone8, obtained in the PCR reaction using primers crtW101 and crtW105 was excised from an 1.5% agarose gel and purified using the GENECLONE Kit and subsequently cloned into the SmaI site of pUC18 using the Sure-Clone Kit,

according to the manufacturer's instructions. The resulting plasmid was named pUC18-JAPclone8 and the insert was sequenced. Comparison of the determined sequence to the crtW gene of *Agrobacterium aurantiacum* (GenBank accession n° D58420) published by Misawa *et al.* in 1995 (WO95/18220) showed 96% identity at the nucleotide sequence level, indicating that both organisms might be closely related.

Isolation of the crt cluster of the strain E-396. Genomic DNA of E-396 was digested overnight with different combinations of restriction enzymes and separated by agarose gel electrophoresis before transferring the resulting fragments by Southern blotting onto a nitrocellulose membrane. The blot was hybridised with a ³²P labelled 334 bp fragment obtained by digesting the aforementioned PCR fragment JAPclone8 with *Bss*HI and *Mlu*I. An approx. 9.4kb *Eco*RI/*Bam*HI fragment hybridizing to the probe was identified as the most appropriate for cloning since it is long enough to potentially carry the complete crt cluster. The fragment was isolated and cloned into the *Eco*RI and *Bam*HI sites of pBluescriptIIKS resulting in plasmid pJAPCL544 (Fig. 29). Based on the sequence of the PCR fragment JAPclone8, two primers were synthesized to obtain more sequence information left and right hand of this fragment. Fig. 30 shows the sequence obtained containing the crtW_{E396} (from nucleotide 40 to 768) and crtZ_{E396} (from nucleotide 765 to 1253) genes of the bacterium E-396. The nucleotide sequence of the crtW_{E396} gene is shown in Fig. 31 and the encoded amino acid sequence in Fig. 32. The nucleotide sequence of the crtZ_{E396} gene is shown in Fig. 33 and the corresponding amino acid sequence in Fig. 34. Comparison to the crtW_{E396} gene of E-396 to the crtW gene of *A. aurantiacum* showed 97 % identity at the nucleotide level and 99 % identity at the amino acid level. For the crtZ gene the values were 98 % and 99 %, respectively.

Construction of plasmids: Both genes, crtW_{E396} and crtZ_{E396}, which are adjacent in the genome of E-396, were isolated by PCR using primer crtW107 and crtW108 and the ExpandTM High Fidelity PCR system of Boehringer Mannheim, according to the manufacturer's recommendations. To facilitate the subsequent cloning steps (see section below) the primer crt107 (5'-ATCATATGAGCGCACATGCCCTGCCCAAGGC-3') contains an artificial *Nde*I site (underlined sequence) spanning the ATG start codon of the crtW_{E396} gene and the reverse primer crtW108 (5'-ATCTCGAGT-CACGTGCGCTCCTGCGCCTCGGCC-3') has an *Xho*I site (underlined sequence) just downstream of the TGA stop codon of the crtZ_{E396} gene. The final PCR reaction mix had 10 pM of each primer, 2.5 mg genomic DNA of the bacterium E-396 and 3.5 units of the TaqDNA/Pwo DNA polymerase mix. In total 35 cycles were performed with the following cycle profile: 95 °C, 1 min; 60 °C, 1 min, 72 °C 1 min 30 sec. The PCR product of approx. 1250bp was isolated from the 1% agarose gel and purified using GENECLON before ligation into the *Sma*I site pUC18 using the Sure-Clone Kit. The resulting construct was named pUC18-E396crtWZPCR (Fig. 35). The functionality of both genes was tested as follows. The crtW_{E396} and crtZ_{E396} gene were isolated from plasmid pUC18-E396crtWZPCR with *Nde*I and *Xho*I and cloned into the *Nde*I and *Sa*I site of plasmid pBIKS-crtEBIYZW resulting in plasmid pBIKS-crtEBIY[E396WZ] (Fig. 36). *E. coli* TG1 cells transformed with this plasmid produced astaxanthin, adonixanthin and adonirubin but no zeaxanthin (Table 4).

Plasmid pBIKS-crtEBIY[E396WJ]DZ has a truncated non-functional crtZ gene. Fig. 37 outlines the construction of this plasmid. The PCR reaction was run as outlined elsewhere in the text using primers crtW113/crtW114 and 200 ng of plasmid pUC18-JAPclone8 as template using 20 cycles with the following protocol: 95 °C, 45 sec/ 62 °C, 20 sec/ 72 °C, 20 sec)

primer crtW113 (5'-ATATACATATGGTGTCCTCCCTTGTCGGGTGC-3')

primer crtW114 (5'-TATGGATCCGACGCGTTCCCGGACCGCCACAATGC-3')

The resulting 150 bp fragment was digested with *Bam*HI and *Nde*I and cloned into the corresponding sites of pBI-ISK(+)-PCRRBScrtZ resulting in the construct pBIISK(+)-PCRRBScrtZ-2. The final plasmid carrying the genes crtE, crtB, crtI, crtJ of *Flavobacterium*, the crtW_{E396} gene of E-396 and a truncated non-functional crtZ gene of *Flavobacterium* was obtained by isolating the *Mlu*I/*Nru*I fragment (280 bp) of pBIISK(+)-PCRRBScrtZ-2 and cloning it into the *Mlu*I/*Pml*I sites of plasmid pBIKS-crtEBIY[E396WZ]. *E. coli* cells transformed with this plasmid produced 100% canthaxanthin (Table 4); "CRX": cryptoxanthin; "ASX": astaxanthin; "ADX": adonixanthin; "ZXN": zeaxanthin; "ECH": echinenone; "HECH": 3-hydroxyechinenone; "CXN": canthaxanthin; "BCA": β-carotene; "ADR": adonirubin; Numbers indicate the % of the individual carotenoid of the total carotenoids produced in the cell.)

Table 4

plasmid	CRX	ASX	ADX	ZXN	ECH	HECH	CXN	BCA	ADR
pBIKS-crtEBIYZW	1.1	2.0	44.2	52.4	<1	<1	<1		
pBIKS-crtEBIY[E396WZ]		74.4	19.8						5.8

Table 4 (continued)

plasmid	CRX	ASX	ADX	ZXN	ECH	HECH	CXN	BCA	ADR
pBIKS-crIEBY(E396W) Δ Z							100		

The results of *E. coli* transformants carrying pBIKScrIEBYZW (see example 7) are also shown in Table 4 to indicate the dramatic effect of the new genes crtW_{E396} and crtZ_{E396} on the carotenoids produced in these new transformants.

Example 9

Cloning of the remaining crt genes of the Gram negative bacterium E-396.

TG1 *E. coli* transformants carrying the pJAPCL544 plasmid did not produce detectable quantities of carotenoids (results not shown). Sequence analysis and comparison of the 3' (*Bam*HI site) of the insert of plasmid pJAPCL544, to the crt cluster of *Flavobacterium* R1534 showed that only part of the C-terminus of the crtE gene was present. This result explained the lack of carotenoid production in the aforementioned transformants. To isolate the missing N-terminal part of the gene, genomic DNA of E-396 was digested by 6 restrictions enzymes in different combinations: *Eco*RI, *Bam*HI, *Pst*II, *Sac*I, *Sph*I and *Xba*I and transferred by the Southern blot technique to nitrocellulose. Hybridization of this membrane with the ³²P radio-labelled probe (a 463 bp *Pst*II-*Bam*HI fragment originating from the 3' end of the insert of pJAPCL544 (Fig. 29) highlighted a ~1300 bp-long *Pst*II-*Pst*II fragment. This fragment was isolated and cloned into the *Pst*II site of pBSIIKS(+) resulting in plasmid pBSIIKS-#1296. The sequence of the insert is shown in Fig. 38 (small cap letters refer to new sequence obtained. Capital letters show the sequence also present in the 3' of the insert of plasmid pJAPCL544). The complete crtE gene has therefore a length of 882 bp (see Fig. 39) and encodes a GGPP synthase of 294 amino acids (Fig. 40). The crtE enzyme has 38 % identity with the crtE amino acid sequence of *Erwinia herbicola* and 66 % with *Flavobacterium* R1534 WT.

Construction of plasmids. To have a plasmid carrying the complete crt cluster of E-396, the 4.7 kb *Mu*II/*Bam*HI fragment encoding the genes crtW, crtZ, crtY, crtI and crtB was isolated from pJAPCL544 and cloned into the *Mu*II/*Bam*HI sites of pUC18-E396crtWZPCR (see example 8). The new construct was named pE396CARcrtW-B (Fig. 41) and lacked the N-terminus of the crtE gene. The missing C-terminal part of the crtE gene was then introduced by ligation of the aforementioned *Pst*II fragment of pBSIIKS-#1296 between the *Pst*II sites of pE396CARcrtW-B. The resulting plasmid was named pE396CARcrtW-E (Fig. 41). The carotenoid distribution of the *E. coli* transformants carrying aforementioned plasmid were: adonixanthin (65%), astaxanthin (8%) and zeaxanthin (3%). The % indicated reflects the proportion of the total amount of carotenoid produced in the cell.

Example 10

Astaxanthin and adonixanthin production in *Flavobacterium* R1534

Among bacteria *Flavobacterium* may represent the best source for the development of a fermentative production process for 3R, 3R' zeaxanthin. Derivatives of *Flavobacterium* sp. strain R1534, obtained by classical mutagenesis have attracted in the past two decades wide interest for the development of a large scale fermentative production of zeaxanthin, although with little success. Cloning of the carotenoid biosynthesis genes of this organism, as outlined in example 2, may allow replacement of the classical mutagenesis approach by a more rational one, using molecular tools to amplify the copy number of relevant genes, deregulate their expression and eliminate bottlenecks in the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway. Furthermore, the introduction of additional heterologous genes (e.g. crtW) will result in the production of carotenoids normally not synthesised by this bacterium (astaxanthin, adonirubin, adonixanthin, canthaxanthin, echinenone). The construction of such recombinant *Flavobacterium* R1534 strains producing astaxanthin and adonixanthin will be outlined below.

Gene transfer into *Flavobacterium* sp.

Plasmid transfer by conjugative mobilization. For the conjugational crosses we constructed plasmid pRSF1010-Amp^r, a derivative of the small (8.9 kb) broad host range plasmid RSF1010 (IncQ incompatibility group) [Guerry et al., J. Bacteriol. 117:619-630 (1974)] and used *E. coli* S17-1 as the mobilizing strain [Priefer et al., J. Bacteriol. 163:324-330 (1985)]. In general any of the IncQ plasmids (e.g. RSF1010, R300B, R1162) may be mobilized into rifampicin resistant *Flavobacterium* if the transfer functions are provided by plasmids of the IncP1 group (e.g. R1, R751).

Rifampicin resistant (Rif^r) *Flavobacterium* R1534 cells were obtained by selection on 100 mg rifampicin/ml. One resistant colony was picked and a stock culture was made. The conjugation protocol was as follows:

Day 1:

- grow 3 ml culture of *Flavobacterium* R1534 Rif^r for 24 hours at 30 °C in Flavobacter medium (F-medium) (see example 1)
- 5 - grow 3 ml mobilizing *E. coli* strain carrying the mobilizable plasmid O/N at 37 °C in LB medium. (e.g. *E. coli* S17-1 carrying pRSF1010-Amp^r or *E. coli* TG-1 cells carrying R751 and pRSF1010-Amp^r)

Day 2:

- 10 - pellet 1 ml of the *Flavobacterium* R1534 Rif^r cells and resuspend in 1 ml of fresh F-medium.
- pellet 1 ml of *E. coli* cells (see above) and resuspend in 1 ml of LB medium.
- donor and recipient cells are then mixed in a ratio of 1:1 and 1: 10 in an Eppendorf tube and 30 ml are then applied onto a nitrocellulose filter plated on agar plates containing F-medium and incubated O/N at 30°C.
- 15

Day 3:

- the conjugational mixtures were washed off with F-medium and plated on F-medium containing 100 mg rifampicin and 100 mg ampicillin/ml for selection of transconjugants and inhibition of the donor cells.
- 20

Day 6-8:

- Arising clones are plated once more on F-medium containing 100 mg Rif and 100 mg Amp/ml before analysis.
- 25

Plasmid transfer by electroporation. The protocol for the electroporation is as follows:

1. add 10 ml of O/N culture of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 into 500 ml F-medium and incubate at 30°C until OD₆₀₀=0.8-0.1
- 30 2. harvest cells by centrifugation at 4000g at 4°C for 10 min.
3. wash cells in equal volume of ice-cold deionized water (2 times)
- 35 4. resuspend bacterial pellet in 1 ml ice-cold deionized water
5. take 50 µl of cells for electroporation with 0.1 mg of plasmid DNA
6. electroporation was done using field strengths between 15 and 25 kV/cm and 1-3 ms.
- 40 7. after electroporation cells were immediately diluted in 1 ml of F-medium and incubated for 2 hours at 30°C at 180 rpm before plating on F-medium plates containing the respective selective antibiotic.

Plasmid constructions: Plasmid pRSF101-Amp^r was obtained by cloning the Amp^r gene of pBR322 between the *EcoRI*/*NotI* sites of RSF1010. The Amp^r gene originates from pBR322 and was isolated by PCR using primers AmpR1 and AmpR2 as shown in Fig. 42.

AmpR1:

5'-TATATCGGCCGACTAGTAAGCTTCAAAAAGGATCTTCACCTAG-3' the underlined sequence contains the introduced restriction sites for *EagI*, *SpeI* and *HindIII* to facilitate subsequent constructions.

AmpR2:

5'-ATATGAATTCAATAATATTGAAAAAGGAAG-3' the underlined sequence corresponds to an introduced *EcoRI* restriction site to facilitate cloning into RSF1010 (see Fig. 42).

The PCR reaction mix had 10 pM of each primer (AmpR1/AmpR2), 0.5 mg plasmid pBR322 and 3.5 units of the TaqDNA/Pwo DNA polymerase mix. In total 35 amplification cycles were made with the profile: 95 °C, 45 sec; 59 °C, 45 sec, 72 °C, 1 min. The PCR product of approx. 950 was extracted once with phenol/chloroform and precipitated with 0.3

M NaAcetate and 2 vol. Ethanol. The pellet was resuspended in H₂O and digested with *EcoRI* and *EagI* O/N. The digestion was separated by electrophoresis and the fragment isolated from the 1% agarose gel and purified using GENECLEAN before ligation into the *EcoRI* and *NotI* sites of RSF1010. The resulting plasmid was named pRSF1010-Amp^r (Fig. 42).

Plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r-crt1 was obtained by isolating the *HindIII/NotI* fragment of pBIIKS-crEBIY[E396WZ] and cloning it between the *HindIII/EagI* sites of RSF1010-Amp^r (Fig. 43). The resulting plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r-crt1 carries *crtW*_{E396}, *crtZ*_{E396}, *crtY* genes and the N-terminus of the *crtI* gene (non-functional). Plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r-crt2 carrying a complete *crt* cluster composed of the genes *crtW*_{E396} and *crtZ*_{E396} of E-396 and the *crtY*, *crtI*, *crtB* and *crtE* of *Flavobacterium* R1534 was obtained by isolating the large *HindIII/XbaI* fragment of pBIIKS-crEBIY[E396WZ] and cloning it into the *SpeI/HindIII* sites of RSF1010-Amp^r (Fig. 43).

Flavobacterium R1534 transformants carrying either plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r, Plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r-crt1 or Plasmid RSF1010-Amp^r-crt2 were obtained by conjugation as outlined above using *E. coli* S17-1 as mobilizing strain.

Comparison of the carotenoid production of two *Flavobacterium* transformants. Overnight cultures of the individual transformants were diluted into 20 ml fresh F-medium to have a final starting OD600 of 0.4. Cells were harvested after growing for 48 hours at 30 °C and carotenoid contents were analysed as outlined in example 7. Table 5 shows the result of the three control cultures *Flavobacterium* [R1534 WT], [R1534 WT Rif^r] (rifampicin resistant) and [R1534 WT Rif^r RSF1010-Amp^r] (carries the RSF1010-Amp^r plasmid) and the two transformants [R1534 WT RSF1010-Amp^r-crt1] and [R1534 WT RSF1010-Amp^r-crt2]. Both latter transformants are able to synthesise astaxanthin and adonixanthin but little zeaxanthin. Most interesting is the [R1534 WT RSF1010-Amp^r-crt2] *Flavobacterium* transformant which produces approx. 4 times more carotenoids than the R1534 WT. This increase in total carotenoid production is most likely due to the increase of the number of carotenoid biosynthesis clusters present in these cell (e.g. corresponds to the total copy number of plasmids in the cell).

Table 5

Transformant	carotenoids % of total dry weight	total carotenoid content in % of dry weight
R1534 WT	0.039% β-Carotin 0.001% β-Cryptoxanthin 0.018% Zeaxanthin	0.06%
R1534 Rif ^r	0.036% β-Carotin 0.002% β-Cryptoxanthin 0.022% Zeaxanthin	0.06%
R1534 Rif ^r [RSF1010-Amp ^r]	0.021% β-Carotin 0.002% β-Cryptoxanthin 0.032% Zeaxanthin	0.065%
R1534 Rif ^r [RSF1010-Amp ^r -crt1]	0.022% Astaxanthin 0.075% Adonixanthin 0.004% Zeaxanthin	0.1%
R1534 Rif ^r [RSF1010-Amp ^r -crt2]	0.132% β-Carotin 0.006% Echinonon 0.004% Hydroxyechinenon 0.003% β-Cryptoxanthin 0.044% Astaxanthin 0.039% Adonixanthin 0.007% Zeaxanthin	0.235%

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG
 (B) STREET: GRENZACHERSTRASSE 124
 (C) CITY: BASLE
 (D) STATE: BS
 (E) COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND
 (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): CH - 4002
 (G) TELEPHONE: 061 - 688 2505
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 (I) TELEX: 962292/965542 hlr ch

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Improved fermentative carotenoid production

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 17

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

(v) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: EP 97120324.5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 729 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

ATGAGCGCAC	ATGCCCTGCC	CAAGGCAGAT	CTGACCGCCA	CCAGTTTGAT	CGTCTCGGGC	60
GGCATCATCG	CCGCGTGGCT	GGCCCTGCAT	GTGCATGCGC	TGTGGTTTCT	GGACGCGGGC	120
GGCGATCCCA	TCTGGCGGT	CAGCAATTTC	CTGGGGCTGA	CCTGGCTGTC	GGTCGGTCTG	180
TTCATCATCG	CGCATACGC	GATGCATGGG	TCGGTCGTGC	CGGGCGCCCG	GCAGCCCAAT	240
CGGGCGATGG	GCCAGCTTGT	CCTGTGGCTG	TATGCCGGAT	TTTCCTGGCG	CAAGATGATC	300
GTCAAGCACA	TGGCCCATCA	TCGCCATGCC	GGAAACGACG	ACGACCCAGA	TTTCGACCAT	360
GGCGGCCCCG	TCCGTCGGTA	CGCCCGCTTC	ATCGGCACCT	ATTTCGGCTG	CGCGAGGGGG	420
CTGCTGCTGC	CCGTATCTGT	GACGGTCTAT	GCCTGTATGT	TGGGGGATCG	CTGGATGTAC	480
GTGGCTTTCT	GGCCGTTGCC	GTGCATCCTG	GCCTGCATCC	AGCTGTTCTG	GTTTCGGCATC	540
TGGCTGCCGC	ACCGCCCCCG	CCACGACGGG	TTCCCGGACC	GCCACAATGC	GCGGTCTGTC	600
CGGATACAGC	ACCCCGTGTC	GCTGCTGACC	TGCTTTTCACT	TTGGCGGTTA	TCATCACGAA	660
CACCACCTGC	ACCACGCGGT	GCCTTGGTGG	CGGCTGCCCA	GCACCCGCAC	CAAGGGGGAC	720
ACCGCATGA						729

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 242 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

```

Met Ser Ala His Ala Leu Pro Lys Ala Asp Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Leu
 1             5             10             15
Ile Val Ser Gly Gly Ile Ile Ala Ala Trp Leu Ala Leu His Val His
15             20             25             30
Ala Leu Trp Phe Leu Asp Ala Ala Ala His Pro Ile Leu Ala Val Ala
35             40             45
Asn Phe Leu Gly Leu Thr Trp Leu Ser Val Gly Leu Phe Ile Ile Ala
20             50             55             60
His Asp Ala Met His Gly Ser Val Val Pro Gly Arg Pro Arg Ala Asn
65             70             75             80
Ala Ala Met Gly Gln Leu Val Leu Trp Leu Tyr Ala Gly Phe Ser Trp
85             90             95
Arg Lys Met Ile Val Lys His Met Ala His His Arg His Ala Gly Thr
100            105            110
Asp Asp Asp Pro Asp Phe Asp His Gly Gly Pro Val Arg Trp Tyr Ala
115            120            125
Arg Phe Ile Gly Thr Tyr Phe Gly Trp Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Leu Pro
130            135            140
Val Ile Val Thr Val Tyr Ala Leu Met Leu Gly Asp Arg Trp Met Tyr
145            150            155
Val Val Phe Trp Pro Leu Pro Ser Ile Leu Ala Ser Ile Gln Leu Phe
165            170            175
Val Phe Gly Ile Trp Leu Pro His Arg Pro Gly His Asp Ala Phe Pro
180            185            190
Asp Arg His Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Arg Ile Ser Asp Pro Val Ser Leu
195            200            205
Leu Thr Cys Phe His Phe Gly Gly Tyr His His Glu His His Leu His
210            215            220
Pro Thr Val Pro Trp Trp Arg Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Thr Lys Gly Asp
225            230            235            240
Thr Ala

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 486 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

ATGACCAATT TCCTGATCGT CGTCGCCACC GTGCTGGTGA TGGAGCTGAC GGCCTATTCC 60
 GTCCACCGCT GGATCATGCA CGGCCCTTTG GGCTGGGGCT GGCACAAGTC CCACCACGAG 120
 GAACACGACC ACGCGCTGGA AAAGAACGAC CTGTACGGCC TGTCTTTTC GGTGATCGCC 180
 ACGGTGCTGT TCACGGTGGG CTGGATCTGG GCACCGGTCC TGTGGTGGAT CGCCTTGGGC 240
 ATGACCGCTCT ACGGGCTGAT CTATTTGCTC CTGCATGACG GGCTGGTGA TCAGCGCTGG 300
 CCGTTCGCT ATATCCCTCG CAAGGGCTAT GCCAGAGCC TGTATCAGC CCACCGCTG 360
 CACCACGCG TCGAGGGGCG CGACCATGCG GTCAGCTTCG GCTTCATCTA TGCGCCGCG 420
 GTCGACAAGC TGAAGCAGGA CCTGAAGACG TCGGGCGTGC TCGGGCCGA GGCACAGGAG 480
 CGCACG 486

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 162 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Met Thr Asn Phe Leu Ile Val Val Ala Thr Val Leu Val Met Glu Leu 1 5 10 15
 Thr Ala Tyr Ser Val His Arg Trp Ile Met His Gly Pro Leu Gly Trp 20 25 30
 Gly Trp His Lys Ser His His Glu Glu His Asp His Ala Leu Glu Lys 35 40 45
 Asn Asp Leu Tyr Gly Leu Val Phe Ala Val Ile Ala Thr Val Leu Phe 50 55 60
 Thr Val Gly Trp Ile Trp Ala Pro Val Leu Trp Trp Ile Ala Leu Gly 65 70 75 80
 Met Thr Val Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Phe Val Leu His Asp Gly Leu Val 85 90 95
 His Gln Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Ile Pro Arg Lys Gly Tyr Ala Arg 100 105 110
 Arg Leu Tyr Gln Ala His Arg Leu His His Ala Val Glu Gly Arg Asp 115 120 125
 His Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Tyr Ala Pro Pro Val Asp Lys Leu 130 135 140
 Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Thr Ser Gly Val Leu Arg Ala Glu Ala Gln Glu 145 150 155 160
 Arg Thr

55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 882 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

```

ATGAGACGAG ACGTCAACCC GATCCACGCC ACCCTTCTGC AGACCGAGCT TGAGGAGATC      60
CCCCAGGATG TCGGTGCGGT GTCGCAGCCG CTCGGCCGGG CCATGAGCCA TGGCGCGCTG      120
TCGTCGGGCA AGCGTTTCCG CGGCATGCTG ATGCTGCTTG CGGCAAGAAG CTCGGGCGGG      180
GTCTGCGACA CGATCGTCCA CGCCGCTTGC GCGGTCGAGA TGGTGCAATG CGCATCGCTG      240
ATCTTCGACG ACCTGCCCTG CATGACGATG GCCGGGCTGC GCCGCGGCCA GCCCGCGACC      300
CATGTGGGCG ATGGCGAAAG CCGCGCCGTG CTAGGCGGCA TCGCCCTGAT CACCGAGGCG      360
ATGCCCCCTG TGGCCGTTGC GCGCGGCGCG TCGGGCAGCG TGCGGGCGCA GCTGTTGCGG      420
ATCTGTGTCG GGTCCCTTGG GCCGAGGGGC CTGTGCGGCC GCCAGGACCT GGACCTGCAC      480
GCGGCCAAGA ACGGCGCGGG GGTGGAACAG GAACAGGACC TGAAGACCGG CTGTCTGTTC      540
ATCGCCGGCG TGGAGATGCT GGCCGTGATC AAGGAGTTTC ACGCGGAGGA GCAGACTCAG      600
ATGATCGACT TTGGCCGTCA GCTGGGCGCG GTGTTCCAGT CCTATGACGA CCTGCTGGAC      660
GTTGTGGGCG ACCAGGCGCG GCTTGGCAAG GATACCGGTC GCGATCGCGC GGCCCCCGGC      720
CCGCGGCGCG GCCTTCTGGC CGTGTCAGAC CTGCAGAAGC TGTCCCGTCA CTATGAGGCC      780
AGCCGCGCCC AGCTGGACGC GATGCTGCQC AGCAAGCGCC TTCAGGCTCC GGAAATCGCC      840
GCCCTGTCTG AACGGTTCTT GCCCTACGCC GCGCGCGCCT AG                                882

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 293 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

```

Met Arg Arg Asp Val Asn Pro Ile His Ala Thr Leu Leu Thr Arg      1
1          5          10          15
Leu Glu Glu Ile Ala Gln Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Ser Gln Pro Leu Gly
20          25          30
Pro Ala Met Ser His Gly Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Lys Arg Phe Arg Gly
35          40          45
Met Leu Met Leu Leu Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Gly Gly Val Cys Asp Thr

```

50 55 60

Ile Val Asp Ala Ala Cys Ala Val Glu Met Val His Ala Ala Ser Leu
65 70 75 80

Ile Phe Asp Asp Leu Pro Cys Met Asp Asp Ala Gly Leu Arg Arg Gly
85 90 95

Gln Pro Ala Thr His Val Ala His Gly Glu Ser Arg Ala Val Leu Gly
100 105 110

Gly Ile Ala Leu Ile Thr Glu Ala Met Ala Leu Leu Ala Gly Ala Arg
115 120 125

Gly Ala Ser Gly Thr Val Arg Ala Gln Leu Val Arg Ile Leu Ser Arg
130 135 140

Ser Leu Gly Pro Gln Gly Leu Cys Ala Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Leu His
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Lys Asn Gly Ala Gly Val Glu Gln Glu Asp Leu Lys Thr
165 170 175

Gly Val Leu Phe Ile Ala Gly Leu Glu Met Leu Ala Val Ile Lys Glu
180 185 190

Phe Asp Ala Glu Glu Gln Thr Gln Met Ile Asp Phe Gly Arg Gln Leu
195 200 205

Gly Arg Val Phe Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Val Gly Asp
210 215 220

Gln Ala Ala Leu Gly Lys Asp Thr Gly Arg Asp Ala Ala Ala Pro Gly
225 230 235 240

Pro Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Ala Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Asn Val Ser Arg
245 250 255

His Tyr Glu Ala Ser Arg Ala Gln Leu Asp Ala Met Leu Arg Ser Lys
260 265 270

Arg Leu Gln Ala Pro Glu Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Glu Arg Val Leu Pro
275 280 285

Tyr Ala Ala Arg Ala
290

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 295 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

Met Thr Pro Lys Gln Gln Phe Pro Leu Arg Asp Leu Val Glu Ile Arg
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Gln Ile Ser Gly Gln Phe Gly Val Val Ser Ala Pro Leu Gly
20 25 30

Ala Ala Met Ser Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys Arg Phe Arg Ala
35 40 45

Val Leu Met Leu Met Val Ala Glu Ser Ser Gly Gly Val Cys Asp Ala
50 55 60

Met Val Asp Ala Ala Cys Ala Val Glu Met Val His Ala Ala Ser Leu
65 70 75 80

Ile Phe Asp Asp Met Pro Cys Met Asp Asp Ala Arg Thr Arg Arg Gly
85 90 95

Gln Pro Ala Thr His Val Ala His Gly Glu Gly Arg Ala Val Leu Ala
100 105 110

Gly Ile Ala Leu Ile Thr Glu Ala Met Arg Ile Leu Gly Glu Ala Arg
115 120 125

Gly Ala Thr Pro Asp Gln Arg Ala Arg Leu Val Ala Ser Met Ser Arg
130 135 140

Ala Met Gly Pro Val Gly Leu Cys Ala Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp His
145 150 155 160

Ala Pro Lys Asp Ala Ala Gly Ile Glu Arg Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Thr
165 170 175

Gly Val Leu Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Glu Met Leu Ser Ile Ile Lys Gly
180 185 190

Leu Asp Lys Ala Glu Thr Glu Gln Leu Met Ala Phe Gly Arg Gln Leu
195 200 205

Gly Arg Val Phe Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ile Gly Asp
210 215 220

Lys Ala Ser Thr Gly Lys Asp Thr Ala Arg Asp Thr Ala Ala Pro Gly
225 230 235 240

Pro Lys Gly Gly Leu Met Ala Val Gly Gln Met Gly Asp Val Ala Gln
245 250 255

His Tyr Arg Ala Ser Arg Ala Gln Leu Asp Glu Leu Met Arg Thr Arg
260 265 270

Leu Phe Arg Gly Gly Gln Ile Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Arg Val Leu Pro
275 280 285

His Asp Ile Arg Arg Ser Ala
290 295

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 888 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

ATGACGCCCA AGCAGCAATT CCCCTACGC GATCTGGTGC AGATCAGGCT GCGCAGATC 60

TCGGGCAAGT TCGGCGTGGT CTCGGCCCCG CTCGGCGCGG CCATGAGCGA TGCCGCCCTT 120

TCCTCCGGCA AACGCTTTCG CGCGGTGTGT ATGCTGATGG TCGCGGAAAG CTCGGGCGGG 180

GTCTCGATG CGATGGTCGA TGCCGCCTGC GCGGTGCGA TGGTCCATGC CGCATCGCTG 240

ATCTTCGACG ACATGCCCTG CATGGACGAT GCCAGGACCC GTGCGGTCA GCCCGCCACC 300

CATGTCGCC ATGGCGAGGG GCGCGCGGTG CTTGCGGCA TCGCCCTGAT CACCGAGGCC 360
 ATGCGGATTT TGGGCGAGGC GCGCGGCGCG ACGCCGGATC AGCGCGCAAG GCTGGTCGA 420
 5 TCCATGTCGC GCGCGATGGG ACCGGTGGGG CTGTGCGCAG GGCAGGATCT GGACCTGCAC 480
 GCCCCCAAGG ACGCCGCCGG GATCGAACCT GAACAGGACC TCAAGACCGG CGTGCTGTTC 540
 GTCCGGGGCC TCGAGATGCT GTCCATTATT AAGGGTCTGG ACAAGGCCGA GACCGAGCAG 600
 10 CTCATGGGCT TCGGGGCTCA GCTTGGTCGG GTCTTCCAGT CCTATGACGA CCTGCTGGAC 660
 GTGATCGGCG ACAAGGCCAG CACCGGCAAG GATACGGCGC GCGACACCGC CGCCCCCGGC 720
 CCNAAGGGCC GECTGATGCC GCTCGGACAG ATGGGCGACG TGCGCGACGA TTACCGCGCC 780
 AGCGCGCGGC AACTGGACGA GCTGATGCGC ACCCGGCTGT TCCGCGGGGG GCAGATCGC 840
 15 GACCTGCTGG CCGCGGTGCT GCCGATGAC ATCCGCGCGA GCGCGTAG 888

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 303 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

Met Thr Asp Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Glu Ala Ala Ile Ala Gln Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15
 30 Gln Ser Phe Ala Gln Ala Ala Lys Leu Met Pro Pro Gly Ile Arg Glu
 20 25 30
 Asp Thr Val Met Leu Tyr Ala Trp Cys Arg His Ala Asp Asp Val Ile
 35 40 45
 Asp Gly Gln Val Met Gly Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Gly Gly Asp Pro Gln
 50 55 60
 35 Ala Arg Leu Gly Ala Leu Arg Ala Asp Thr Leu Ala Ala Leu His Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Gly Pro Met Ser Pro Pro Phe Ala Ala Leu Arg Gln Val Ala Arg
 85 90 95
 40 Arg His Asp Phe Pro Asp Leu Trp Pro Met Asp Leu Ile Glu Gly Phe
 100 105 110
 Ala Met Asp Val Ala Asp Arg Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu Asp Asp Val Leu
 115 120 125
 45 Glu Tyr Ser Tyr His Val Ala Gly Val Val Gly Val Met Met Ala Arg
 130 135 140
 Val Met Gly Val Gln Asp Asp Ala Val Leu Asp Arg Ala Cys Asp Leu
 145 150 155 160
 50 Gly Leu Ala Phe Gln Leu Thr Asn Ile Ala Arg Asp Val Ile Asp Asp
 165 170 175
 Ala Ala Ile Gly Arg Cys Tyr Leu Pro Ala Asp Trp Leu Ala Glu Ala
 180 185 190

Gly Ala Thr Val Glu Gly Pro Val Pro Ser Asp Ala Leu Tyr Ser Val
 195 200 205
 Ile Ile Arg Leu Leu Asp Ala Ala Glu Pro Tyr Tyr Ala Ser Ala Arg
 210 215 220
 Gln Gly Leu Pro His Leu Pro Pro Arg Cys Ala Trp Ser Ile Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Leu Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ala Ile Gly Thr Arg Ile Arg Gln Gly Gly
 245 250 255
 Pro Glu Ala Tyr Arg Gln Arg Ile Ser Thr Ser Lys Ala Ala Lys Ile
 260 265 270
 Gly Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Gly Leu Asp Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Arg
 275 280 285
 Gly Gly Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Gly Leu Trp Thr Arg Pro Arg Ala
 290 295 300

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 908 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

ATGACCGATC TGACGGCGAC TTCCGAAGCG GCCATCGCG AGGGTTCGCA AAGCTTCGCG 60
 CAGGCGGCCA AGCTGATGCC GCCCGGATC CGCGAGGATA CGGTATGCT CTATGCCTGG 120
 TGCAGGCATG CGGATGACGT GATCGACGGG CAGGTGATGG GTTCTGCCCC CGAGGCGGGC 180
 GCGGACCCAC AGGCGCGGCT GGGGGCGCTG CGCGCCGACA CGTGGCCGC GCTGCACGAG 240
 GACGCCCCGA TGTGCGCGCC CTTGCGGCGC CTGCGCCAGG TCGCCCGCG GCATGATTTC 300
 CCGGACCTTT GGCCGATGGA CCTGATCGAG GGTTCGCGA TGGATGTGCG GGATCGCGAA 360
 TACCGCAGCC TGGATGACGT GCTGGAATAT TCCTACCACG TCGCGGGGCT CGTGGCGGTG 420
 ATGATGCGCG GGGTGATGGG CGTGACGAGC GATCGGCTG TGGATCGCG CTGCGATCTG 480
 GGCCTTGCGT TCCAGCTGAC GAACATCGCT CGCGACGTGA TCGACGATG CGCCATCGGG 540
 CGCTGCTATC TGCTTCCGA CTGGCTGGCC GAGGCGGGG CGACGGTTGA GGTCTCGGTG 600
 CCTTCGGACG CGCTCTATT CCGTCATCAT CGCTGCTGT ACGCGGCCGA GCCCTATTAT 660
 GCCTCGGCGC GGCAGGGGCT TCCGCACTG CCGCGCGGCT GCGCGTGGT GATCGCCGCC 720
 GCGCTGCGTA TCTATCGCG AATCGGGAGC CGCATCCGG AGGGTGGCCC CGAGGCCTAT 780
 CGCCAGCGGA TCAGACGCTC GAAGGCTGCC AAGATCGGG TTCTGGCGCG CGGAGGCTTG 840
 GACGCGGCGC CATCGCGCTT GCGGCGGCG GAAATCAGCC CGGACGGCT GTGGACCCGA 900
 CCGCGCGC 908

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 494 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

```

Met Ser Ser Ala Ile Val Ile Gly Ala Gly Phe Gly Gly Leu Ala Leu
1      5      10      15
Ala Ile Arg Leu Gln Ser Ala Gly Ile Ala Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Ala
20      25      30
Arg Asp Lys Pro Gly Gly Arg Ala Tyr Val Trp Asn Asp Gln Gly His
35      40      45
Val Phe Asp Ala Gly Pro Thr Val Val Thr Asp Pro Asp Ser Leu Arg
50      55      60
Glu Leu Trp Ala Leu Ser Gly Gln Pro Met Glu Arg Asp Val Thr Leu
65      70      75      80
Leu Pro Val Ser Pro Phe Tyr Arg Leu Thr Trp Ala Asp Gly Arg Ser
85      90      95
Phe Glu Tyr Val Asn Asp Asp Asp Glu Leu Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Ser
100     105     110
Phe Asn Pro Ala Asp Val Asp Gly Tyr Asn Asn Phe Val Asp Tyr Ala
115     120     125
Glu Glu Val Tyr Arg Glu Gly Tyr Leu Lys Leu Gly Thr Thr Pro Phe
130     135     140
Leu Lys Leu Gly Gln Met Leu Asn Ala Ala Pro Ala Leu Met Arg Leu
145     150     155     160
Gln Ala Tyr Arg Ser Val His Ser Met Val Ala Arg Phe Ile Gln Asp
165     170     175
Pro His Leu Arg Gln Ala Phe Ser Phe His Thr Leu Leu Val Gly Gly
180     185     190
Asn Pro Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Ile Tyr Ala Leu Ile His Ala Leu Glu
195     200     205
Arg Arg Gly Gly Val Trp Phe Ala Lys Gly Gly Thr Asn Gln Leu Val
210     215     220
Ala Gly Met Val Val Leu Phe Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr
225     230     235     240
Asn Ala Arg Val Thr Arg Ile Asp Thr Glu Gly Asp Arg Ala Thr Gly
245     250     255
Val Thr Leu Leu Asp Gly Arg Gln Leu Arg Ala Asp Thr Val Ala Ser
260     265     270
Asn Gly Asp Val Met His Ser Tyr Arg Asp Leu Leu Gly His Thr Arg
275     280     285
Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Ala Ala Ile Leu Asn Arg Gln Arg Trp Ser Met
290     295     300

```

Ser Leu Phe Val Leu His Phe Gly Leu Ser Lys Arg Pro Glu Asn Leu
 305 310 315 320
 5 Ala His His Ser Val Ile Phe Gly Pro Arg Tyr Lys Gly Leu Val Asn
 325 330 335
 Glu Ile Phe Asn Gly Pro Arg Leu Pro Asp Asp Phe Ser Met Tyr Leu
 340 345 350
 10 His Ser Pro Cys Val Thr Asp Pro Ser Leu Ala Pro Glu Gly Met Ser
 355 360 365
 Thr His Tyr Val Leu Ala Pro Val Pro His Leu Gly Arg Ala Asp Val
 370 375 380
 Asp Trp Glu Ala Glu Ala Pro Gly Tyr Ala Glu Arg Ile Phe Glu Glu
 385 390 395 400
 15 Leu Glu Arg Arg Ala Ile Pro Asp Leu Arg Lys His Leu Thr Val Ser
 405 410 415
 Arg Ile Phe Ser Pro Ala Asp Phe Ser Thr Glu Leu Ser Ala His His
 420 425 430
 20 Gly Ser Ala Phe Ser Val Glu Pro Ile Leu Thr Gln Ser Ala Trp Phe
 435 440 445
 Arg Pro His Asn Arg Asp Arg Ala Ile Pro Asn Phe Tyr Ile Val Gly
 450 455 460
 Ala Gly Thr His Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Val Gly Ser Ala
 465 470 475 480
 25 Lys Ala Thr Ala Gln Val Met Leu Ser Asp Leu Ala Val Ala
 485 490

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1482 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

35

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

ATGAGTTCCG CCATCGTCAT CGGCGCAGGT TTCGGCGGGC TTGCGCTTGC CATCCGCCGT 60
 CAATCGGCCG GCATCGCGAC CACCATCGTC GAGGCCCGCG ACAAGCCCGC CGGCCGCGCC 120
 40 TATGTCTGGA ACGATCAGGG CCACGCTTTC GATGCAGGCC CGACGGTCGT GACCGACCCC 180
 GACAGCCTGC GAGAGCTGTG GGCCTTCAGC GGCCAACCGA TGGAGCGTGA CGTGACGCTG 240
 CTGCCGGTCT CGCCCTTCTA CCGGCTGACA TGGGCGGACG GCGGCAGCTT CGAATACGTT 300
 45 AACGACGAGC ACGAGCTGAT CGCGCAGGTC GCCTCCTTCA ATCCCGCCGA TGTGATGGC 360
 TATCGCGCCT TCCACGATTA CCGCGAGGAG GTCTATCGCG AGGGGTATCT GAAGCTGGGG 420
 ACCACGCCCT TCCTGAAGCT GGGCCAGATG CTGAACGCCG CGCGGCGCT GATGCGCCTG 480
 CAGGCATACC GCTCGGTCCA CAGCATGGTG GCGCGCTTCA TCCAGGACCC GCATCTGCGG 540
 50 CAGGCGTCTT CGTTCCACAC GCTGCTGGTC GCGGGGAACC CGTTTTCGAC CAGCTCGATC 600
 TATGCGGTGA TCCATGCGCT GGAACGGCGC GCGGCGCTCT GGTTCGCCAA GGGCGGCACC 660

55

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AACCAGCTGG TCGCGGCGAT GGTGCGCCTG TTCGAGCGTC TTGCGGCGAC GCTGCTGCTG      720
AATGCCCGCG TCACGCGGAT CGACACGAG GCGGATCGCG CCACGGGCGT CACGCTGCTG      780
5 GACGGGCGCG AGTTGCGCGC GGATACGGTG GCCAGCAACG GCGACGTGAT GCACAGCTAT      840
CGCGACCTGC TGGGCCATAC CCGCCGCGGG CGCACCAAGG CCGCGATCCT GAACCGGCAG      900
CGCTGGTCTGA TGTGCTGTTT CGTGCTGCAT TTCGGCCTGT CCAAGCGCCC CGAGAACCTG      960
10 GCCACCACA GCGTCATCTT CGGCCCGCGC TACAAGGGCG TGGTGAACGA GATCTTCAAC     1020
GGGCCACGCG TGCGCGACGA TTCTCTGATG TATCTGCATT CGCCCTGCGT GACCGATCCC     1080
AGCCTGGCCC CCGAGGGGAT GTCCACGCAT TACGTCCTTG CGCCCGTTCC GCATCTGGGC     1140
CGGCTGCGTG TCGATTCAGG AATCGGCGCG CCGGCTGCTG TGGCAGCGCC     1200
15 CTGGAGCGCG GCGGCATCCC CGACCTGCGC AAGCACCTGA CCGTCAGCCG CATCTTCAGC     1260
CCCGCCGATT TCAGCACCGA ACTGTCGGCC CATCACGGCA GCGCCTCTTC GGTCGAGCCG     1320
ATCCTGACGC AATCCGCGCT GTTCCGCGCG CATACCGCGC ACCGCGCGAT CCCGAACCTC     1380
20 TACATCTGCG GGGCGGGCAC GCATCCGGGT CGCGGCATCC CGGTGTGCTG TGGCAGCGCC     1440
AAGGCCACGG CGCAGGTCAT GCTGTCGGAC TCGGCCGCTG CA      1482

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 382 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

```

Met Ser His Asp Leu Leu Ile Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu
1      5      10      15
35 Ile Ala Leu Ala Val Arg Asp Arg Arg Pro Asp Ala Arg Ile Val Met
      20      25      30
Leu Asp Ala Arg Ser Gly Pro Ser Asp Gln His Thr Trp Ser Cys His
      35      40      45
40 Asp Thr Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Trp Leu Ala Arg Leu Ser Pro Ile Arg
      50      55      60
Arg Gly Glu Trp Thr Asp Gln Glu Val Ala Phe Pro Asp His Ser Arg
      65      70      75      80
Arg Leu Thr Thr Gly Tyr Gly Ser Ile Glu Ala Gly Ala Leu Ile Gly
      85      90      95
45 Leu Leu Gln Gly Val Asp Leu Arg Trp Asn Thr His Val Ala Thr Leu
      100      105      110
Asp Asp Thr Gly Ala Thr Leu Thr Asp Gly Ser Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala
      115      120      125
50 Cys Val Ile Asp Ala Arg Gly Ala Val Glu Thr Pro His Leu Thr Val
      130      135      140
Gly Phe Gln Lys Phe Val Gly Val Glu Ile Glu Thr Asp Ala Pro His

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145 150 155 160
 Gly Val Glu Arg Pro Met Ile Met Asp Ala Thr Val Pro Gln Met Asp
 165 170 175
 Gly Tyr Arg Phe Ile Tyr Leu Leu Pro Phe Ser Pro Thr Arg Ile Leu
 180 185 190
 Ile Glu Asp Thr Arg Tyr Ser Asp Gly Gly Asp Leu Asp Asp Gly Ala
 195 200 205
 Leu Ala Gln Ala Ser Leu Asp Tyr Ala Ala Arg Arg Gly Trp Thr Gly
 210 215 220
 Gln Glu Met Arg Arg Glu Arg Gly Ile Leu Pro Ile Ala Leu Ala His
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Ala Ile Gly Phe Trp Arg Asp His Ala Gln Gly Ala Val Pro Val
 245 250 255
 Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Leu Phe His Pro Val Thr Gly Tyr Ser Leu Pro
 260 265 270
 Tyr Ala Ala Gln Val Ala Asp Ala Ile Ala Ala Arg Asp Leu Thr Thr
 275 280 285
 Ala Ser Ala Arg Arg Ala Val Arg Gly Trp Ala Ile Asp Arg Ala Asp
 290 295 300
 Arg Asp Arg Phe Leu Arg Leu Leu Asn Arg Met Leu Phe Arg Gly Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Pro Asp Arg Arg Tyr Arg Leu Leu Gln Arg Phe Tyr Arg Leu Pro
 325 330 335
 Gln Pro Leu Ile Glu Arg Phe Tyr Ala Gly Arg Leu Thr Leu Ala Asp
 340 345 350
 Arg Leu Arg Ile Val Thr Gly Arg Pro Pro Ile Pro Leu Ser Gln Ala
 355 360 365
 Val Arg Cys Leu Pro Glu Arg Pro Leu Leu Gln Glu Arg Ala
 370 375 380

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 1149 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

ATGAGCCATG ATCTGCTGAT CCGGGGCGC GGGCTGTCCG GTCCGCTGAT CCGCCTTGCC 60
 GTTCGCGACC GCAGACCGGA TGGCGCATC GTGATGCTCG ACGCGCGTC CGGCCCTCG 120
 GACCACACA CCTGTCTCTG CCACGACACG GATCTTTTCG CGAAATGGCT GCGCGCCTG 180
 TCGCCCATTC GTCCGCGCGA ATGGACGAT CAGGAGGTCT CGTTTCCGA CCATTCGCGC 240
 CGCCTGACGA CAGGCTATGG CTCGATCGAG CGCGGCGCGC TGATCGGGCT GCTGCAGGCT 300
 GTCGATCTCG GGTGAATAC GCATGTCGCG ACGCTGACG ATACCGGCGC GACCTGACG 360
 GACGGCTCGC GGATCGAGCC TGCTTGGTGT ATCGACGCCG GTGGTGGCTG CGAGACCCG 420

CACCTGACCG TGGGTTTCCA GAAATTCTGT GGCCTCGAGA TCGAGACCGA CGCCCCCAT 480
 GGCGTCGAGC GCCCGATGAT CATGGACGCG ACCGTTCCGC AGATGGACGG GTACCGCTTC 540
 5 ATCTATCTCG TGCCCTTCAG TCCACCCGCG ATCCTGATCG AGGATACGGC CTACAGCGAC 600
 GGCGCGGATG TGGACGATGG CGCGCTGGCG CAGGCGTCGC TGGACTATGC CGCCAGGCGG 660
 GGCTGGACCG GGCAGGAGAT GCGGCGCGAA AGGGGCATCC TGCCCATCGC GCTGGGCCAT 720
 10 GACGCCATAG GCTTCTGCGC CGACCAACGCG CAGGGGGCGG TGCCGTTGG GCTGGGGGCA 780
 GGGCGTPTTC ACCCCGTCAC CGGATATTCT CTGCCCCATG CCGCCGAGGT CGCGGATGCC 840
 ATCGCGCGCG GCGACCTGAC GACCGCGTCC GCCCGTCGCG CGGTGCGCGG CTGGGCCATC 900
 GATCGCGCGG ATCGCGACCG CTTCCTGCGG CTGCTGAACC GGATGCTGTT CCGCCGCTGC 960
 15 CCGCCCGACC GTGCTATCG CCTGCTGCAG CGGTTCTACC GCCTGCCGCA GCCGCTGATC 1020
 GAGCGCTTCT ATGCCGGGCG CCTGACATTG GCGGACCGGC TTGCGATCGT CACCGGACGC 1080
 CCGCCCATTC CGCTGTGCGA GCGCGTGCGC TGCCGTCCCG AACGCCCCCT GCTGCAGGAG 1140
 20 AGACCATGA 1149

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 169 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 25 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:
 30 Met Ser Thr Trp Ala Ala Ile Leu Thr Val Ile Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Met Glu Leu Thr Ala Tyr Ser Val His Arg Trp Ile Met His Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 35 Leu Gly Trp Gly Trp His Lys Ser His His Asp Glu Asp His Asp His
 35 40 45
 Ala Leu Glu Lys Asn Asp Leu Tyr Gly Val Ile Phe Ala Val Ile Ser
 50 55 60
 40 Ile Val Leu Phe Ala Ile Gly Ala Met Gly Ser Asp Leu Ala Trp Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Val Gly Val Thr Cys Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Tyr Phe Leu His
 85 90 95
 Asp Gly Leu Val His Gly Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Val Pro Lys Arg
 100 105 110
 45 Gly Tyr Leu Arg Arg Val Tyr Gln Ala His Arg Met His His Ala Val
 115 120 125
 His Gly Arg Glu Asn Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Trp Ala Pro Ser
 130 135 140
 50 Val Asp Ser Leu Lys Ala Glu Leu Lys Arg Ser Gly Ala Leu Leu Lys
 145 150 155 160

55

Asp Arg Glu Gly Ala Asp Arg Asn Thr
165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 506 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

15	ATGAGCACTT GGGCCGCAAT CCTGACCGTC ATCCTGACCG TCGCCGCGAT GGAGCTGACG	60
	GCCTACTCCG TCCATCGGTG GATCATGCAT GGCCTCTGG GCTGGGGCTG GCATAAATCG	120
	CACCACGACG AGGATCAGCA CCACGCGCTC GAGAAGAAG ACCTCTATG CGTCATCTTC	180
20	GGGTAATCT CGATCTGCT GTTCGCGATC GCGCGATGG GGTCCGATCT GGCTTGGTGG	240
	CTGCGGGTGG GGGTCACCTG CTACGGGCTG ATCTACTATT TCCTGCATGA CGGCTTGGTG	300
	CATGGGCGCT GAGCGTTCCG CTATGTCCCC AAGCGCGGCT ATCTTCGTGC CGTCTACCAG	360
	GCACACAGGA TGCAATCAGC GGTCCATGGC CGCAGAACT CGCTCAGCTT CGGTTTCATC	420
25	TGGGCGCCCT CGGTGACAG CCTCAAGGCA GAGCTGAAAC GCTCGGGCGC GCTGCTGAAG	480
	GACCGCGAAG GGGCGGATCG CAATAC	506

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 726 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

35	ATGTCCGGTC GTAACCGGG TACCACCGGT GACACCATCG TTAACCTGGG TCTGACCGCT	60
40	GCTATCTCTG TGTCTGGCT GGTTCGCAAC GCTTTCACCC TGTGGCTGCT GGACGCTGCT	120
	GCTCACCCGC TGCTGGCTGT TCTGTGCTG GCTGGTCTGA CCTGGCTGTC CGTTGGTCTG	180
	TTTCATCATCG CTCACGACGC TATGCACGGT TCCGTGTGTC CGGGTCGTCC GCGGGCTAAC	240
	GCTGCTATCG GTCAGCTGGC TCTGTGGCTG TACGCTGGTT TCTCTTGGCC GAAACTGATC	300
45	GCTAAACACA TGACCCACCA CCGTCACGCT GGTACCGACA ACGACCCGGA CTTCGGTTCAC	360
	GGTGGTCCGG TCGTTGGTA CGGTTCTTTC GTTTCACCT ACTTCGGTTG GCGTGAAGGT	420
	CTGCTGCTGC CGGTTATCGT TACCACCTAC GCTCTGATCC TGGGTGACCG TTGGAATGAC	480
50	GTTATCTTCT GGCCGGTTCC GGCTGTTCTG GCTTCCATCC AGATCTTCGT TTTCGGTACC	540
	TGGCTGCCGC ACGTCCGGG TCACGACGAC TTCCCGGACC GTCAACAACG TCGTTCCACC	600
	GGTATCGGTG ACCCGCTGTC CCTGCTGACC TGCTTCCACT TCGGTGGTTA CCACACGAA	660

CACCACCTGC ACCCGCACGT TCCGTGGTGG CGTCTGCCGC GTACCCGTAA AACCGTGGT 720
 5 CGTGCT 726

Claims

1. A process for the preparation of canthaxanthin by culturing under suitable culture conditions a cell which is transformed by a DNA sequence comprising the following DNA sequences:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtE) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtB) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtI) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of *Flavobacterium* sp. R1534 (crtY) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtW_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

or a cell which is transformed by a vector comprising DNA sequences specified above under a) to e) and by isolating canthaxanthin from such cells or the culture medium by methods known in the art.

2. A process for the preparation of a mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin or adonixanthin or astaxanthin alone by a process as claimed in claim 1 characterized therein that in addition to the DNA sequences specified in claim 1 under a) to e) the following additional DNA sequence is present:

f) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtZ_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

and the DNA sequence specified under e) of claim 1 is as specified in claim 1 or the following sequence:

g) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of *Alcaligenes* strain PC-1 (crtW) or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

and isolating the desired mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin or adonixanthin or a astaxanthin alone from such cells of the culture medium and separating the desired mixture or carotenoids alone from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

3. A process for the preparation of zeaxanthin by a process as claimed in claim 1 characterized therein that the DNA sequence as specified under e) is replaced by the DNA sequence as specified under f) in claim 2 and by isolating zeaxanthin from the cell or the culture medium and separating it from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

4. A process for the production of adonixanthin by culturing under suitable culture conditions a cell which is transformed by a DNA sequence comprising the following heterologous DNA sequences:

a) a DNA sequence which encodes the GGPP synthase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283)

[crtE_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

b) a DNA sequence which encodes the prephytoene synthase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtB_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

c) a DNA sequence which encodes the phytoene desaturase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtI_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

d) a DNA sequence which encodes the lycopene cyclase of the microorganism E-396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtY_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

e) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene hydroxylase of the microorganism E396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtZ_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous; and

f) a DNA sequence which encodes the β -carotene β 4-oxygenase of the microorganism E396 (FERM BP-4283) [crtW_{E396}] or a DNA sequence which is substantially homologous;

and isolating adonixanthin from the cell or the culture medium and separating it from other carotenoids which might be present by methods known in the art.

5. A process for the preparation of a food or feed composition characterized therein that after a process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 has been effected the carotenoid or carotenoid mixture is added to food or feed.
6. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 characterized therein that the transformed host cell is a prokaryotic host cell, like E. coli, Bacillus or Flavobacter.
7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 characterized therein that the transformed host cell is a eukaryotic host cell, like yeast or a fungal cell.

Fig. 1

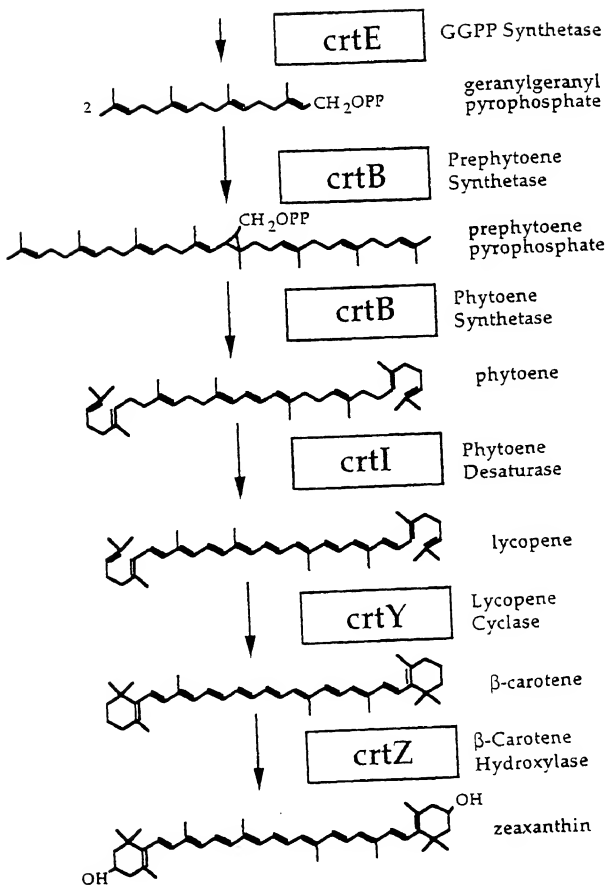


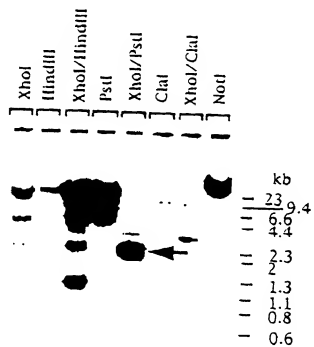
Fig. 2

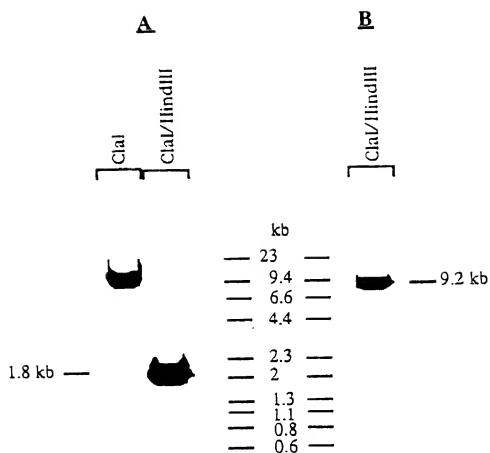
Fig. 3

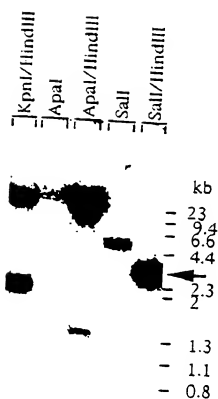
Fig. 4

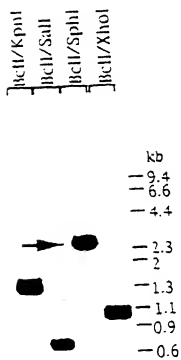
Fig. 5

Fig. 6

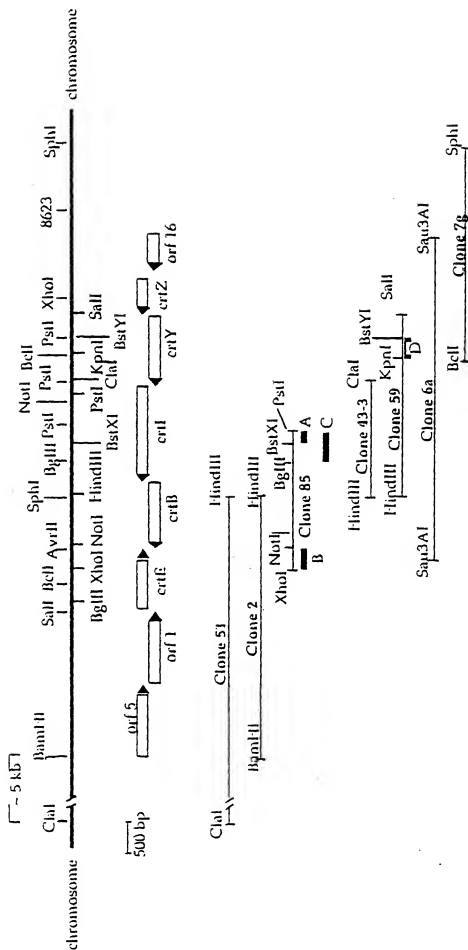


Fig. 7/1

350
AGATGATGCTGCTGATGAGCGCGCTGATTCGGAACCGATACCGATCC
TCTACTACGACGATGATGATACCGGCGATGACGCTTTGGCTAGTGGCTAGG
D D V L I H G P S L Q N R S P I L
301
TGTGGCGATGCGCATTTGTTGATCGCCCGCGCGCTAGATGCGCGCA
AAGCGCATGATACGATACAAAGCTTACGGGCTCGCATCTACGGGCT
S R D G I V C N A P R A R M A R
400
AGCTCAGGGGGGAGACATGAAATCGAGGACGGCTTTCTGCT
TCTAGTTCGCGCGCTGCTGTGATCTTACTCTGCTGCGAAGACGCA
R I K G G R D M E I E G R V F V V
500
CAGCGCGCGGATTCGGCTCTGGCGCGCTGCGCGATGCTGGCGC
GTGCGCGCGGCTAGCCGACAGCGCCGCGCGAGCGGCGCTACGACCGCG
T G A A S G L G A A S A R M L A Q
550
AAGCGCGCGAAGCTGCTGCTGGCGCATCTGCGGAGCGAAGACGCG
TTGCGCGCGGCTTCGACGACACCGGCTAGCGGCTTTGGCTTCGGCGC
G G A K V V L A D L A E P K D A
600
CCGAGAGGCGGCTTCA CGGGGCTGCGACGTGACGAGCGACGCGCTGCT
GGCTTCGCGCGCATGCGCGCGCGCTGATGGCTGGCTGATGAGAGC
P E G A V H A A C D V D A T A A A

Fig. 1/2

601	GCAAGGCAATCGGCTGGCGACGACGCGCTTGGAGGCTGGAGGGCC + GCTTGGCGGCTAGCGGACCGCTGGCTGGAGAGCGCTCGACCTGGCGG + QTATIALATDRFRLDGL	901	CCTGGGGCATGACCTGGCGATGGCGCGGACCTTGGCGGCAAGGCA + GCAACCGCGCTATGGCAACCGCTACGGGCGCTGGAAAGCGCGCTGGCGT + VAGMTLPMARDLARNCI	950
700	TTTGATCTGCGGGGATCGGCGCGGCGAGAGCTGGGAGCGGAC + AACCTTGAAGCGCGCTAGCGCGCGCGCTTGGTACGACCGCGGCGTG + VNCAAGIAPAE RMLGRD	951	TGGGTCATGACCATCGGCGCGGCACTTTCGGACCGCGATCTGTGGAG + AGCGGCACTACTGGTAGCGCGGGCGCTGAGAGCGCTGGGCTAGACCTC + RVM T I A P G I F R T P M L E	1000
750	GGGCGCATGCACTGCACACTTTGGCGCTGGGTCACGATCAACCTGAT + CGCGGATACCTGACCTGTGGAAGCGGACCGCGCTGCTATTGGAGTA + CPRGLDSPA RAVTINLI	1001	GGGCTCCGCAAGACCTTTCAGACGACGCTGGCGCGCGGGGCTGGCTTCC + CGGAGGCGCTCTGGAGCTCTGTGGGACCGCGCGCGCGCAAGGAGG + GLPQDVQDSLGA AVPPF	1050
800	CGGCACTTCAACATGGCGCGCTTGCAGCGAGCGGATGGCGGAGAG + CGCTGGAGTTGACCGGCGGAGAGTGGCTGGCTACCGGCGCTTGC + GSFNARLA EA E A M A R N E	1051	CTCGGCTGGAGAGCGCTGGGATACGGGCGCTGTTCACACATCA + GAGGCGGACCTCTGGGAGCGCTTATGGCGCGCGGAGAGCTGTGAT + SRLGEPS EY A A L L H H I I	1100
850	AGCGCTCGGGGCGAGGCTGGGCTGATGTGACAGCGGCTGCAATCGG + TGGGAGGCGCGCGCTCGACAGGACTAGCATGTGTGCGGAGCTAGGCG + PVRGERGVIVNTASIA	1101	TGGGAGCGCGCTGACAGCGGAGAGCTATCGCGCTGACGGGCGATG + AGCGCTGGGCTAGCACTTGGCTCTGCACTAGGCGGAGCTGGCGGTAC + ANPMLNGEVIRLDGAL	1150
900	GGGCAAGACGACAGATGGAGAGCTGGCTATCGGGCGAGAGGGGG + CGGCTGCGCTGTCTAGCTGACGGGATAGCGGCTGTGTTGGGCG + AQDGGIGQVAY A A S K A G	1151	CGATGGCGCGAGTAGGAGGAGGTTTCATGAGCGCGATGCTCATGAC + GGTACCGGGGTTCATCTTCTCGAAGTACTGGGCTAGCATGATGG + RMAPK* MDP I V I T orf-1 -->	1200

Fig. 7/3

1201	GACGCAATGCGACACCCGATGCGGCAATTCAGAGCGGATCTTCGCGCAT -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ CGCGCTACGCTGCGGCTACCCGCTTACGCTCCCTCTGACAGCGGCTA G A N R T P M G A F Q G D L A A N	1250	GTCTGCGCGCGGGAATGAGAGCAATCTCGACGCGCGCTTACTCTGCTGCC CAGACGCGCGCGCGCTTACTCTCTGACACTTGGCGGGAATGAGAGCGG V V A G G M E S M S N A P Y L L P	1550
1251	GATTCGCGGACCTTCGCGGAGAGCGCATCGCGCGCGCGCTTGAACGGCC -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ CTTACGGGCTGGAGAACCGCGCTTGGCGCTTACGCGCGCGGAGATTTCGGG D A P T L G A D A I R A A L N G L	1300	CAGAGCGGCGCTCGGGATTCGCAATGGGCGCTTACCGCTGTCTGCAATCA GTTTCGCGCGACCGCTTACGCTTACCGGCTACTGAGAGAGAGCTAGTGT K A R S G M R M G H D R V L D H M	1600
1301	TGTCGCGGAGCATGCTGGAAGAGTCTGATGGGCTTGGCTCTCTCGCGGG -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ ACACCGGCTGTACCACTTCTGCAAGACTACCGGAGCGGAGAGCGGCGC S P D M V D E V L M G C V L A A	1350	TGTTCTCGACGGCTTGAAGAGCGCTTATGACAGGCGCGCTCATTGGGC ACAGAGAGCTTCCCGACACTCTCTCGCGGATCTGTTCGCGGAGACTTACCGG F L D G L E D A Y D K G R L M G	1650
1351	GCGCAAGTTCAGGAGACCGGCGCATGACAGCGCGGCTTGGCGCGGACTGGC -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ CGGATCGCATCTCGGTGCGCTTGAAGTCGCGCGGAGACGCGGCGCTGAGGG G Q G A P A R Q A A L G A G L P	1400	ACTTCGCGGAGGATTTGGCGCGCGGATTCAGGCTTTACCGCGGAGCGGCA TGGAGCGGCTCTGTAACGCGCGCGCTTATGCGCAAGTGGCGGCTCGCGGT T F A E D C A G D H G F T R E A Q	1700
1401	GCTTCGACGGGACGACGACGATCAAGAGAGCTTCGCAATGGGAGATCA -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ GACAGCTGCGCTGCTGGTGGTGGTCTTACAGCGCTACCGCTACT L S T G T T T I N E M C G S G M K	1450	GAGAGACTATGGGCTTACAGGCTTGGCGCGCGCGCGCGGAGCGGCTCGCA CTGCTGATACAGCATGCTGTCGAGACGGGCGCGGCTGCTGCGCTTACGCGT D Y A L T S L A R A Q D A I A S	1750
1451	AGCGCGGATTCGCGGCTTACGCTGATCGCGCGGAGTCGGCGGAGTC -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ TTCGCGGCTACGACCGGCTTCTGAGCTTACGCGCGGCTTACGCGCGGCTAG A A H L G H D L I A A G S A G I	1500	GCGTGCCTTGGCGGAGATTCGCGCGCTTGAAGCTTACGAGAGAGGAG CGCAGAGAGCGGCGGCTCTTACGCGGCGGCTTGGAGCTTGGCTTGGCTTC G A F A A E I A P V T V T A R K	1800

Fig. 7/4

1801	GTGCAGACACCTGATACGACGACGATCCCGCGCAGCGCCGCCCGA +-----+ CACCTCTGTGTGGCAGCTAGTGGCTGCTATCGGCGCGTTCGCGGCGGGCT +-----+ V Q T T V D T D E M P G K A R P E +-----+	1850	TACGACCTGTTCGAGGTGACGACGACATTCGCGCTGTGCGCATGATCC +-----+ ATGCTGGACACAGCTCCACTTCTCTCCGTATCGGCGACGAGGACATGACG +-----+ Y D L F E V N E A F A V V A M I A +-----+	2150
1851	GAAGATCCCGCATCTGAAGCGCGCTTCCTGTGAGGTGGACGCGGTCAAG +-----+ CTTCTAGGGAGGTAGACTTCGCGCGGAGAGGCACTGCCACCGCTGCCATGTCC +-----+ K I P H L K P A F R D G G T V T A +-----+	1900	GATGAGGAGCTTGGCTGCGCAGCAGTCGACGACGACATGACGCGGGG +-----+ CTACTTCTCGAACCAGACGCTGTGCTACGCTGCTGTATGTTGCCGCCCC +-----+ M K E L G L P H D A T N I N G G A +-----+	2200
1901	CGCGCAAGCGCTGTGATCTCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCTGATGATG +-----+ GCGCTTGTGAGGAGCTAGAGCTGTGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCACTACTAC +-----+ A N S S I S D G A A A L V M M +-----+	1950	CTGCGCGCTTGGCAATGCGATTCGCGCGCTGCGCGCGCGCGATGATGTC +-----+ GAGCGCGAACCCTATGAGTACCGCGCAGCGCGCGCGCGCTATGACG +-----+ C A L G H P I G A S G A R I M V +-----+	2250
1951	CGCGATTCGCAAGCGCGAGAGCTGGCGCTGACCGCGATTCGCGCGATCA +-----+ CGCGTACGCTCGCGCTCTTCGACCGCGAGCTCGCGCTAGCGCGCTAGTA +-----+ R Q S Q A E K L G L T P I A R I I +-----+	2000	ACGCTGCTGACGCGATTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGATC +-----+ TGGACAGCTTTCGCGCTACCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTAG +-----+ T L L N A M A A R G A T R G A A S +-----+	2300
2001	CGGTATTCGCAACCATGCGACCGCTTCGCGCGCTGTTCGCGACGCGCGCA +-----+ GCGCTACGCTGGGTACCGCTGCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGGT +-----+ G H A T H A D R P G L F P T A P I +-----+	2050	CGTCTGCATTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGA +-----+ GCGACGTAAGCGCGCGCGCGCTCCGCTGCGCGTACGCGCGCTTGCAGCT +-----+ V C I G G G E A T A I A L E R L S +-----+	2350
2051	TGGCGCGATTCGCGAGCTGCGACGCGACGACGCGCGCTTGGCGAT +-----+ ACGCGCGCTACGCGCTGCGACGCTGCGCGCTGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTA +-----+ G A M R K L L D R T D T F R L G D +-----+	2100	GCTATTCATTTGCGCGAATCGCGGTTTTTTTCTGCGACATGGGCGACG +-----+ CGATTATGATACGCGCTTAGCGCGAAGACGCTGCTACCGCGCTGCG +-----+ .	2400

Fig. 7/5

[illegible]

Fig. 7/6

3001	GGCCGACAGACGGCGCGGGAATCGAAGCTGAAAGAGACCTCAAGACGG CGGGGTCTCTCGCGCGGCGCTTACCTGCACCTTGTCTGACAGTCTCGCC A P K D A A G G I E R E Q D L K T G	3050	AGCCGCGCGCACTCGAAGCTCAATGCCAACCAGCTGTTCGCGGGG TGGCGCGCTGTACCTCTCTCTGCTACCTACGCTCGGCCCAAGCGCGCC S R A Q L D E L M R T R L F R G G	3101	GGAGTCGGGAGCTCTCTGCGCGCGCTCTGCGCGCAATCAATCGCGCA CGCTACGCGCTTGGACACACCGCGCGCAAGCGCTTACTGTAGCGCGT Q I A D L L A R V L P H D I R R S	3150	GGCGCTAGCGCGCGCGTCTCGGTCACAGCGCTCTGCGGCTGATTCGCG CGCGATTCGCGCGCGCAACCGAGTGTCTCGCGAGCGCGCACTAAGCGGC A * A A R P R T W L G D R S I E G	3201	CGGCGCAGCGCGCAATCGCGCGCGCTCTGCGCGCTCTGCGCGCGCAAGCGC GGCGGCTCTCGCGCTAAGCGCGCGCAAGTTCGAGAGCGCGCGCTCTCGCG G R L R S A A A D L G G R A L L G	3251	GATCTTGGCAGCGCTTCTGACCTCTGATCTCTGCGCAATGAGCTCTGCGC CTAGACCGTCTGAGAGCTGCAAGCACTAAGCGCGCTATCTGCGAGCGCGC I K A A K R S T S I R Q R Y A E P	3301	CAGCTCTGCGAGTGGCGCTCGCATTTGCGCGCAATGATGAGCGCGCG GTGGAGCGCGCTAAGCGCGCGCAAGCGCTATCTATGCTCTGCGCGC G G Q R I R T G I A R Y I R L A A	3350	3351	3401	3451	3501	3551
------	--	------	--	------	---	------	--	------	--	------	---	------	--	------	------	------	------	------	------

Fig. 7/1

3601	CGGATGACACAGCGGACGCGGCGAGATCGGAGACGCTCGGGGCG	3650	CCACACACCGCGGACGCGGAGATATTCGACGAGCTCATCGGCT	3901	CGGTCGCGGCGGCTCGACCATCTTATAGCTTCGACGAGTCCGA	3950	CGGTCGCGGCGGCTCGACCATCTTATAGCTTCGACGAGTCCGA	
	CGCTACCTGGTGGCGCTCGCGCGCGCGCTGACGGCTTCGGGAGCGGCGG							
	A I S W A C R P P L H P L G Q R A				G V V G A V R Y S Y E L V D D L S			
3651	CGAGCATATATAGGCTCGCGCGCTCGACGAGCGATGATGAGGAT	3700	CGGATATTCGAGTCGCGGACATCATCGGAAACCTCATCATGTCGA	3951	CGCATATAGGCTATAGGCGCTGATGATAGCTTTGGGAGCTATCGAGT		4000	CGCATATAGGCTATAGGCGCTGATGATAGCTTTGGGAGCTATCGAGT
	CGCTCGATATATCGCGAGCGCGCGGCTTCTGTCGGCTACTACTGCTTA							
	S A Y Y P E A A D L L R I I V S				R Y E R D A V D M A F G E I L D			
3701	AGAGCGCTCGAAGCGACCGGACCTCATACGCTCGCGCGCGCTCGGCG	3750	TGCGGATTCGAGCGCTTTATGATAGCGCGCGCGCTCATCATGTCGA	4001	AGCGATTCGAGCGCTTTATGATAGCGCGCGCGCTCATCATGTCGA		4050	AGCGATTCGAGCGCTTTATGATAGCGCGCGCGCTCATCATGTCGA
	TCTCGGCGAGCTTCGCTCGCTGCGGCTGCGGCTTGGGAGCGGCGCGG							
	Y L A D S P V P G E V T A G A Z A				M P H L D P F D H R R A V Q R L A			
3751	AGCAGTCGCGAGCGCATAGCAGCGCGCGCATGCGGATGTCGATCAC	3800	CGGATGCGCGCGCATAGCAGCGCGCGCATGCGGATGTCGATCAC	4051	CGGATGCGCGCGCATAGCAGCGCGCGCATGCGGATGTCGATCAC		4100	CGGATGCGCGCGCATAGCAGCGCGCGCATGCGGATGTCGATCAC
	TGGTCAGCGCTCTCTATGTCGCGGCGCTACGCGGCTGAGCGCTAGTG							
	L M D A P L Y C R G I A A D I V				A F P P S M P G D E H L A A L T D			
3801	GTGCGAGCATGTCGTCAGCTGGAACGAGCGCGCATGTCGAGCGCG	3850	CGGCGCGCATGTCGTCAGCTGGAACGAGCGCGCATGTCGAGCGCG	4101	CGGCGCGCATGTCGTCAGCTGGAACGAGCGCGCATGTCGAGCGCG		4150	CGGCGCGCATGTCGTCAGCTGGAACGAGCGCGCATGTCGAGCGCG
	CAGCGCTGCTACAGCGCATGTCAGCTGTCGCGCTTTCGCGCTACGCTCGCG							
	D R A I N T L Q F A L Q L D C A				A R L A G L R A Q P D G G A E P			
3851	GATCGAGCGCATGTCGTCAGCGCATGTCGCGCGCATGTCGAGCGCG	3900	GTCTGATGATGAGCGCGCGCATGTCGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG	4151	GTCTGATGATGAGCGCGCGCATGTCGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG		4200	GTCTGATGATGAGCGCGCGCATGTCGATGATGATGATGATGATGATG
	CTAGGTCGCTGCGTACGAGCGCTCGCGCTGTCGCGCGCTGTCGTCG							
	R D L V A D Q Q V G N V R A M N V				A S C M V Q Q G I V D D A H R C W			

Fig. 7/8

4201	GCA TAG A C A T A C G T A C T C T C G C A A T C G C G G C G C A T C A G C T T G C G -- -- -- -- -- C G T A T C T G T A C T G C A T A G A G G C C T A C G C C C G C G T A G T C A A C C G	4250	C G T A G T G C C C G A C A G T T G G T G C T G A A T C G C G G G C C T G A A G A T G C G G G A C T T A C C C G G C T C T C A A G C C A G A C T T T A G C G C C C A C T T C T A C G C C	4501	G H A S L E T S F D A P S F I R	4550
4301	A Y L M V T D E R I G P P M L K A C G C T T G C C C A A C G T T G C A A C C T C G C C A A T G C C G C T T G C A A T G C G -- -- -- -- -- G G G A G C G C G C T T C G A A G C T T G G A G C G C T A C G C G A A G C C T T C A G C	4300	A T L H K R L D P I A R R E L E	4551	C T C A G C G T C A G T C T T G C C A G C G T C G G G A T G C G C G C G C G C T C A A T T C G A C T G C A G T C C A A G A G C G T C A A G C C C T A C G C C T A C G C G C C G A G G T C A A G	4600
4301	A Q A F S Q S G Q A I A A E S T C G T C A A G A T G G T C A T G C G A C G C C A A G T T C G A A C A G A T G A C T T G C G C G G G C A G T C T A C C A G T A G C T G C C G G T C A A G C T T G C T A C T G A C G A C G C G C	4350	E F I R E A Y G P A K A E W D V	4601	C T C A A G A T G C C T T G C G C A T A G C C G G G G C T C G C T T C C A A T C G A C A T G A C T T C T A C C C A A G C C T A T C G G C C C C C G A G C C G A G G T T A G C T G A	4650
4351	A T L D T M -- -- -- -- -- T G G C T T G G G C T G C A A G A C A C C G G G A T G C C C C A C C G A A T G C G T G A C C G A A C C G A C G T T G C T G T G G G C C C T A C G G C G T G G G C C T A G C A G -- -- -- -- -- T A K A S G V V G P I G A G P H T	4400	D A R G L H P V P A L V Y H T S M	4651	C G C G C G C C C A A G T T C G A A C C G G C C A A G A C G T A T G C T G C A A T C G C C G C C G G G T C T A G C C T T G C C G C G C T T C T G A T T A G C A C C T G A G	4700
4401	C C G C C C C A C A T G T A G A T T C G G A T G C G C G G T C G G G T A T G C G -- -- -- -- -- G G G G G G G T G T A C T C T C A A G C T T A C G C G C A G C C G C C A T A G C C -- -- -- -- -- G A G V I Y F N P I A R D R N H P	4450	G E P A L S P D T V C P S H L Y M	4701	C C T C G G G G C A A G C T G G A T C G T C A C G A G G G A A T G C A A T A C A T G G A G C C C C G G T C C A A C C T A C C A C T G C C T C C G C T T A C T T A C T T A T G A	4750
4451	G G G A A C C A G G G A T G G T C A G A T T G C G C T G A C C C A A A G G C G C T G C C G C T T G G T G C C T A A C A T G C T A G C C A G C T G C T T C G C G A G -- -- -- -- -- R F W A S Q T L I P E V S F A S	4500	S F D D P L R P G N F I E N V L	4751	C A A A T C C T C G C C A G C G C T G C C C G T G A A A T C T T C T T A C A G C C G C T T T A C A C C G C T G C C A C C G G G A C T C T G A G C A G T G C T G G	4800

Fig. 7/9

4801	CGTTGACAGGCGCGAATGACGCTGCTGTGGCGACGCTTCGGGG	4850	5101	GGTGGACAGGCGCGACATGACGCGACGACCTGGTGTGGCGCGCTTG	5150
	GAAACATCGCGCGCGCGCTTTACTGCGACACACCGCGGTCCAGACGCGCC			CGAGCTGTGCGCGCTGGTACGCGCGCGCTGTGCGACACACCGCGCGAC	
	G K Y R P G F I V S H A L N E P			R E F I A V M G A V L Q N T G G K	
4851	CGTTGACAGGCGCGAATGCGACCGACCGACATCGACCGAGCGTG	4900	5151	CGGACCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTTCGAGCGCATGCA TAGCGCATACAT	5200
	CGGACCTCTCGCGCTTTACGTGTGCTGTGTGGCTGTGACGTGTGCGAC			CGCTGTGCTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCAAGGTGCGCTACTAGTCCGCTATCTA	
	R K S L G F H L V F L S M S W R Q			A F M V G G R R E L A H I L A Y I	
4901	CGGTTGACGATCGCGCGCTTGTTGGCGCGCGCGCGCGGTATGGCGACGA	4950	5201	CGAGCTGTCGAAACCGGTTCCGCGACCGCGACGCTGTGGACGACGA	5250
	CGCGAATCTTAGCGCGCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGACATCGCGGTGT			CGTCGACGACGCTTTTCCGACGCGCGCGCTGTGTCCGACACCTGCTCT	
	R N L I A A K T R G R T H G L			S S T S P P N G G V L L T H F S	
4951	GGTTCGCAATGCTGCGACGCTGCGCTTGCTGGCGACCGATTCGGG	5000	5251	AGCGCTCGCGCGCATGCGCGCTGCTGCAAGACGCGCGACATCTGTGG	5300
	CGAGCGCTATCGACAGCTAGTTCGACGCGCGACGACCGGTGGCATAGCGG			TCGGAAGCGCGCTCAAGCGCGCGACCTACTTCCGCGCGGTACGACGC	
	L D R Y S H M V D G N S A V T D A			F A Q R L H P D Q I F R A V M S H	
5001	CGCAATCGCGCGCGCTCCGACGCGCGCATGCGCGCGCGCGCATGCGCTC	5050	5301	AGCGAGCGATTCGCTGCGCGCGCATGACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTTGCAAT	5350
	CGGTTGACGCGCGCGCGCTGCTGCGCATCGCGCGCACCGCGCTAGCGGAG			TGCGTCCGACATACGACGCTCCGCGTATGTGCGCGCGCGCGCGCAATCTGA	
	R L Q R G D L L T V G T A R D G E			V S R Y A Q L R M L A P A A N L M	
5051	GGTGTGATTCGCGCGATCGAGCGCGCATTCGACGACGCTCCGCGACGAC	5100	5351	CTGGCGGACCTTCAGGAGCGCGGTGGTCCGACGCTTCAGATACCGCTCGC	5400
	CGGACATGATGGCGCATCTGCGCGCGCATATGTGTCTGTCCGACGGCGGCTCTG			CGCGGATCGCATGCTCTTCGCGGACGAGGCTCGAGCTCATGTGGAGGCG	
	T D I R T V R A N L L L T G G L			Q G L K L P P T T G L K L Y G E	

Fig. 7/10

5401	GATAGACTGCTCGGGTAAATGCGAGGCGGATAGCCATCGCATCG CTATCTGAGAGAGCCGATTACAGAGCTTCGCGCGTATCGGTAGCTAGCG R Y V E E A Y D H F R R Y G D V D	5450	GGGCTCGAGCATGGTGGTGGCATTCGCGCATTCGCGCATTCGCGCATTCGCA CCGAGAGCTCTACAGAGAGCGGCTAGCGCGGCTACATCTCGGCTACGCT R A E V I T T A I G A S Q L R I A	5701	5750
5451	GGGGATTGAAAGAGAGGAGCATTCGCGGATCGAGCTCTGCTGCTGTTCA GGCGCTTACTCTCTCTCGCTCGAGCGCGCTAGTTCGAGAGAGAGAGAGTGG A P H F S A V Q R I L E D D D N V	5500	AGCGAAGCCGCCCGAAGACTCGCGCATTCGCGCATTCGAGTGGCGAATCGATCT TGGGTTGGGGGGGCTTTGGAGCGGGCTACTCTACACCGCTTGAATGCA L A L G G F G A G I V I A S M <-- cttt	5751	5800
5501	GTATTGAAAGCTGGCGCGCTTCGGCCATCTCGAGCGGTAGAGAGGCGAGA CATTAAGCTTCGACCGCGGAGCGGGGTACAGTCGGCGATCTTCGCGCTCT Y E F S R G D A W T L R Y F P S	5550	CTCTCTCGAGCAGGGGGGCGGCTTTCGGCGAGCGAGAGAGCGCGCTCGAGCAG GAGAGCATGCTCTCGCGCGAGAGCGCGCTCTGCTCGCTCGCGAGCGCTGTC R E Q L L P R E P L C R V A Q S L	5801	5850
5551	CGGCGAGCAGCGCTCATGTTACAGCTCATGTTGGCGCTGAGGGCGCCAC GGCGCTGTCGAGCATGATTCGAGAGTACAGATTCGCGCATTCGCGGGTG V P L L T V D R E M P Q G S L A H	5600	CGGAATCGGGGGGCGGCTCGGTCGATCGAGCATTCGAGAGCGGTCGCGCATTCGA GCTTACCGCGCGCGAGGCGACTCTCTACGCTTCGCGCGAGCGGCTTACGCT P I P P R G T V I R L R D A L T	5851	5900
5601	AGCTCTCGAGAGCTTCGAGGATCGATCGAGCATGTCGGGCTTCGATCGAA TCGAGAGCTTCGACAGAGCGCGCGAGCTCTTCGAGAGCGCGAGCTTACGCT L E R L S D P D T V V T P G A D F	5650	GGCGCGCGGATAGAGAGGCTCGATTCAGCGGTCGCGAGCGGCTTACGAC CGGCGGCGGATCTCTCGGAGCTAGTTCGCGCATGCTTCGCGCGAGCGGCTTCG L R G A Y F R R I L P Q P L R Y F	5901	5950
5651	GAATCGGCTCGATCTCTTCGAGCATAGCGGCGCGCGCGCGGCTTCGCG CTCGACCGGATAGAGAGGCTGTGTATCGCGCGCGCGCGCGAGAGAGG V H G Q D N M W V Y A R G G P K D	5700	GGCGCTGAGCGGAGTACGAGCATGTCGGCGGCGGAGAGCGCGAGAGAGCAT GAGAGCTGCTGATTCGCTGAGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTTCGTA R Q L L N Y R A D P P C G R F L M	5951	6000

Fig. 7/11

6001	CGGGTTCAGCAACCGCAGAGAGCGGTCGATCGCGGAGATCGATGCGGC GGCGATGTCGCGCGCTCTTGGCGACGCGCTAGCGCGCTCATCTACGGG	6050	CAGGACCGCTGCGCGAGCGCGGATCGTCGAGATCGCGCGCTCGCTGT GTGCTGGGAGCGGCTGCGCGGATACGAGTCTACGCGCGCGACACA	6350
	R N L L P L F R D R D A R D I A		L S A Q A L A G D O L D G G D S	
6051	AGCGCGCAACCGCGCAACCGCGGAGACCGCGTCTCATGCTCGCGCGCGCG TGGCGGCTGGCGCGCTCGCGCGCTCGCGCGACGCGGTCGACGCGCGCGCG	6100	AGCGGATATCTCATACGAGATCGCGGTCGAGATCGAGCGCGAGATG TGGCGCATAGAGGCTATCTCTCTACGCGCACCTGAGCTTGGCGGCTGATC	6400
	M G R V A R R A S A T T L D R A A		Y R T D E I L I R T P S F L L Y	
6101	ATGGCATTCGCGACCTGCGCGCGCATAGGCGACCGGATATCGGTCACGGG TACCGTATGGCGCTGGAACGCGCGGATATCGCGTGGCTATAGCGCACTGCGC	6150	ATGAGCGGTACGCTCATCTCGCGGACGCGTTCGCGTCAATCATGTCGCG TACTTGGCATGCGCGAGTATGACGCTTGGCGACGCGAGTACTAGTACC	6450
	I A D A V Q A A Y P L S Y G T V P		I F R Y G D M Q P V T A D M I M P	
6151	GTGGAGAGCGCTGCGCGACCGCGGACCGCGACCGCGCGCTCGCGCGCT CACCTTTCGCGACCGCGGCTCGGTTGCGCGTGGCGGCGGAGCGCGACCA	6200	GCGCTCGACGCGATGGCGGCGCTGCGGCTCATCTCATCGACGCGACGAT CGCGACCTCGGCTACCGCGCGCGACCGCACGAGCTAGAGCTCGGGTCTTAA	6500
	H F L G A G L G V P V A G Q A H		R E V G H P A D T E I R V G V P	
6201	CGCGCGAGAGCTATGCGCTCATGGCGCGACCGCGATGGCGAGATGCGC CGCGGCTCTCGATACCGCATACCGCGGTCGCGCTACCGCTCTTACGGG	6250	TCTGAGAACCGACGATCGAGTTCGCGGCTCTGAGCGCGACACGCGGCTCG AGACCTTTCGCTGCGCATCGACCGCGCGCGACGAGCTCGCTGCGCGCGCG	6550
	D R W F G I A D H A L A I P L I G		K Q F G V T L H P T E V A G R A D	
6251	CYTTCGCGCGCATCTGCTCGCGGTCGACCGCGCGCTGCGCGCATATGTC GAGAGCGCGCGCTMAGAGCGAGTTCGCGGCGGCGACCGCGGATATGAG R E R R M E Q G T W G R R A A Y D	6300	ATCACCGACGCGCTCATCTCGCGGAGCGCTCGCTCATGCTCGCGCGGCT TAGTGGCTTCGCGGCTTACGCGCTTACGCGCTCGCGCATGCTGCGCGCGCA I V C A A E I R S G D T L T A G T	6600

[illegible]

Fig. 7/13

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fig. 7/15

```

      8401      8450
      CACGAGCTCGAGAACCGGATGACCGAGCGACCTCGATATGGATGACAC
      +-----+
      GTGCTCGAGGCTCTTTGGCCCTTACTGCGCTGTGAGAGCTATACCTACTTGT
      8451      8500
      CTTCTCGGGGTGGCGGAGATGTTTGGGAAACGGGAAAGGCCCTTGGC
      +-----+
      GCAAGAGCCCGCACCGGCTTCTACAAACCGCTTGGGCCCTTTTCGGGAAACG
      8501      8550
      CTTGTGCGAACCACTTGAACGGGCGCGGACGACGCGGCGAATCGTCAGATG
      +-----+
      GACACCTTGGTGAACCTGCGCGCGCGCTCGCTCGCGTTAGCAGGTCTAC
      8551      8600
      CTCGATCAGCTCGGCAATCGAATCGGCGATAGGGGGGTGACGTTGCTTT
      +-----+
      GAGCTATGCAAGCGGTAGGCTTAGCCGCTTACCCCGCAGCGACGCGAAA
      8601      8625
      GannCGGTTGATGAGAGAGCTTC
      +-----+
      GannGCCAAGCTAGCTGCTCTGGAG

```

Fig. 8

1 MTPKQQFFLR DLVEIRLAQI SGQFGVVSAP LGAAMSDAAL SPGKRFR AVL
51 MLMVAESSGG VCDAMVDAAC AVEMVHAASL IFDDMPCMDD ARTRRGQPAT
101 HVAHGEGRAV LAGIALITEA MRILGEARGA TPDQRARLVA SMSRAMGPVG
151 LCAGQDLDLH APKDAAGIER EQDLKTGVLF VAGLEMLSII KGLDKAETEQ
201 LMAFGRQLGR VFQSYDDLDD VIGDKASTGK DTARDTAAPG PKGGLMAVVG
251 MGDVAQHYRA SRAQLDELMR TRLFRGGQIA DLLARVLPHD IRRSA

Fig. 9

1 MDTLTATSEA AIAQGSQSFA QAAKLMPPGI REDTVMLYAW CRHADDVIDG
51 QVMGSAPEAG GDPQARLGAL RADTLAALHE DGPMSPPPFAA LRQVARRHDF
101 PDLWPMDLIE GFAMDVADRE YRSLDDVLEY SYHVAGVVGV MMARVMGVQD
151 DAVLDRACDL GLAFQLTNIA RDVIDDAAIG RCYLPADWLA EAGATVEGPFV
201 PSDALYSVII RLLDAAEPYY ASARQGLPHL PPRCAWSIAA ALRIYRAIGT
251 RIRQGGPEAY RQRISTSKAA KIGLLARGGL DAAASRLRGG EISROGLWTR
301 PRA

Fig. 10

1 MSSAIVIGAG FGGLALAIRL QSAGIATTIV EARDKPGGRA YVWNDQGHVF
 51 DAGPTVVTD PDSLRELWALS GQPMERDVTLLPVS PFYRLT WADGRSFEYV
 101 NDDDELIRQV ASFNPADVDG YRRFHDYAEZ VYREGYLKLG TTPFLKLGQM
 151 LNAAPALMRL QAYRSVHSMV ARFIQDPHLR QAFSFHTLLV GGNPFSTSSI
 201 YALIHALLERR GGVWFAKGGT NQLVAGMVAL FERLGGTLLL NARVTRIDTE
 251 GDRATGVITLL DGRQLRADTV ASNGDVMHSY RDLLGHTRRG RTKAAILNRQ
 301 RWSMSLFVLH FGLSKRPENL AHHSVIFGPR YKGLVNEIFN GPRLPDDFSM
 351 YLHSPCVTDP SLAPEGMSTH YVLAPVPHLG RADVDWEAEA PGYAEIRIFEZ
 401 LERRAIPDLR KHLTVSRIFS PADFSTELSA HHGSAFSVEP ILTQSAWFRP
 451 HNRDRAIPNF YIVGAGTHPG AGIPGVVGS KATAQVMLSD LAVA

Fig. 11

1 MSHDLLIAGA GLSGALIALA VRDRRPDARI VMLDARSGPS DQHTWSCHDT
 51 DLSPEWLARL SPIRRGEWTD QEVAFPDHSR RLTTGYGSIE AGALIGLLQG
 101 VDLRWNTHVA TLDDTGATLT DGSRIEAAACV IDARGAVETP HLTVGFKKFV
 151 GVEIETDAPH GVERPMIMDA TVPQMDGYRF IYLLPFSPTR ILIEDTRYSD
 201 GGDLDGALA QASLDYAARR GWTGQEMRRE RGILPIALAH DAIGFWRDHA
 251 QGAVPVGLGA GLFHPVTGYS LPYAAQVADA IAARDLTTAS ARRAVRGWAI
 301 DRADRDRLR LLNRMLFRGC PPDRRYRLQ RFYRLPQPLI ERFYAGRLLT
 351 ADRLRIVTGR PPIPLSQAVR CLPERPLLQE RA

Fig. 12

1 MSTWAAILTV ILTVAAMELT AYSVHRWIMH GPLGWGWHKS HHDEDHDL
51 EKNDLYGVIF AVISIVLFAI GAMGSDLAWW LAVGVTCYGL IYYFLHDGLV
101 HGRWPFERYVP KRGYLRRVYQ AHRMHAVHG RENCVSFGFI WAPSVDSLKA
151 ELKRSGALLK DREGADRNT

Fig. 13

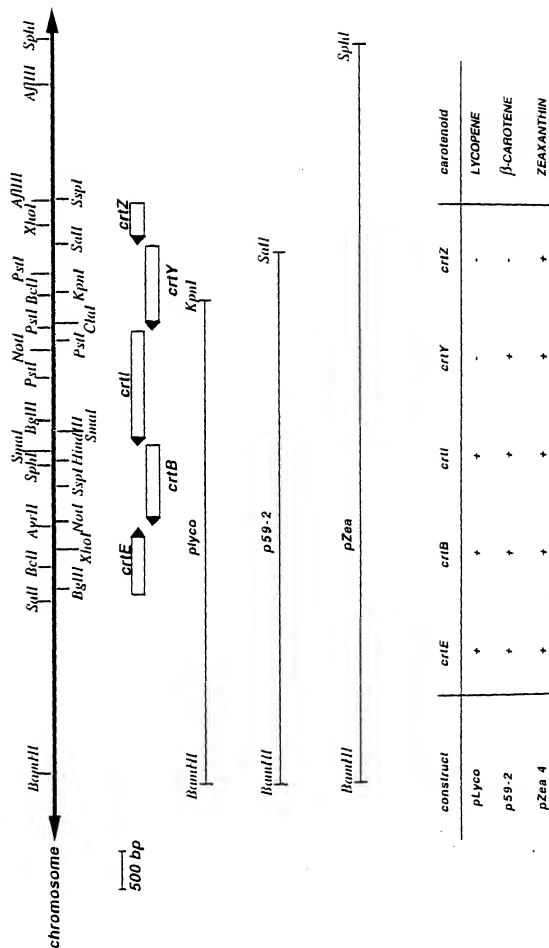


Fig. 14

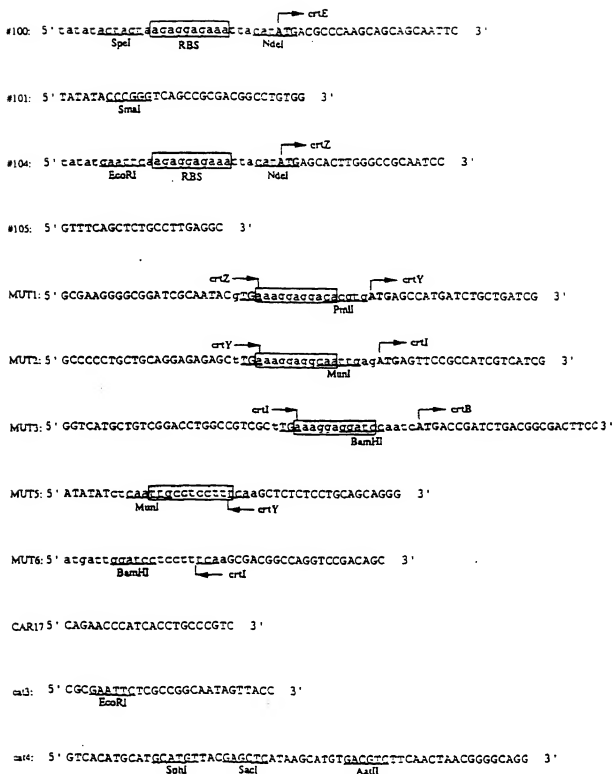


Fig. 15

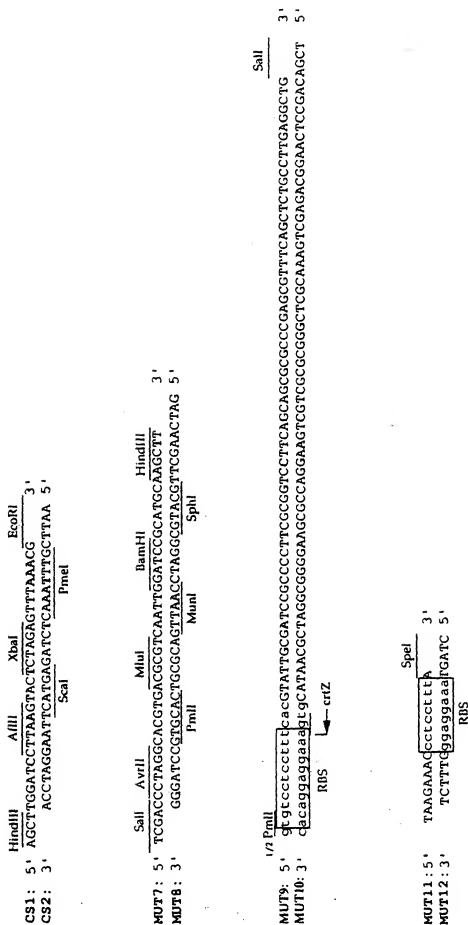


Fig. 16

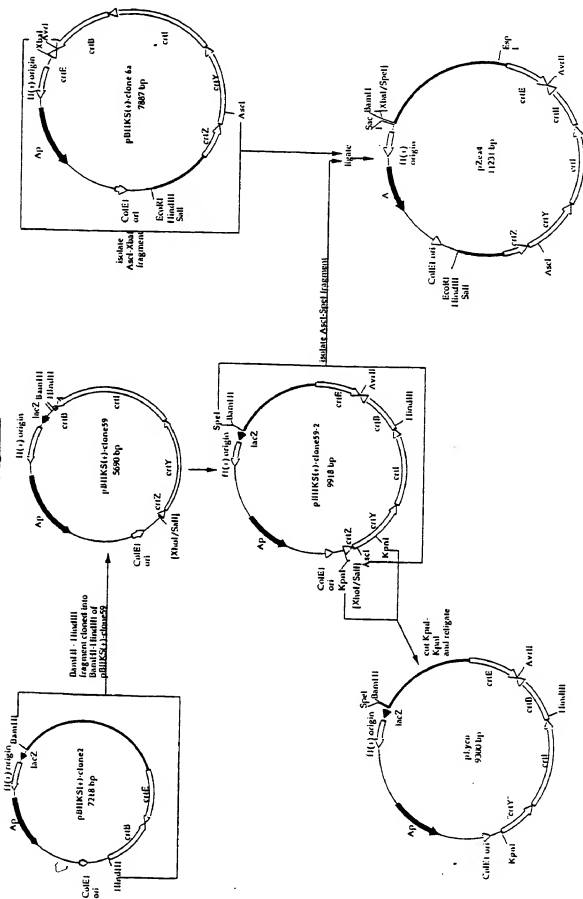
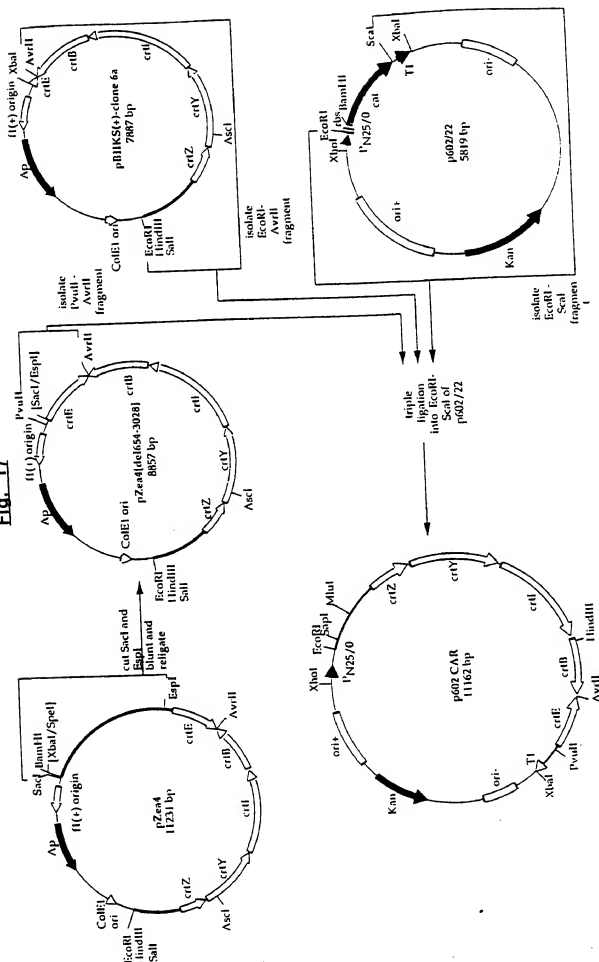


Fig. 17



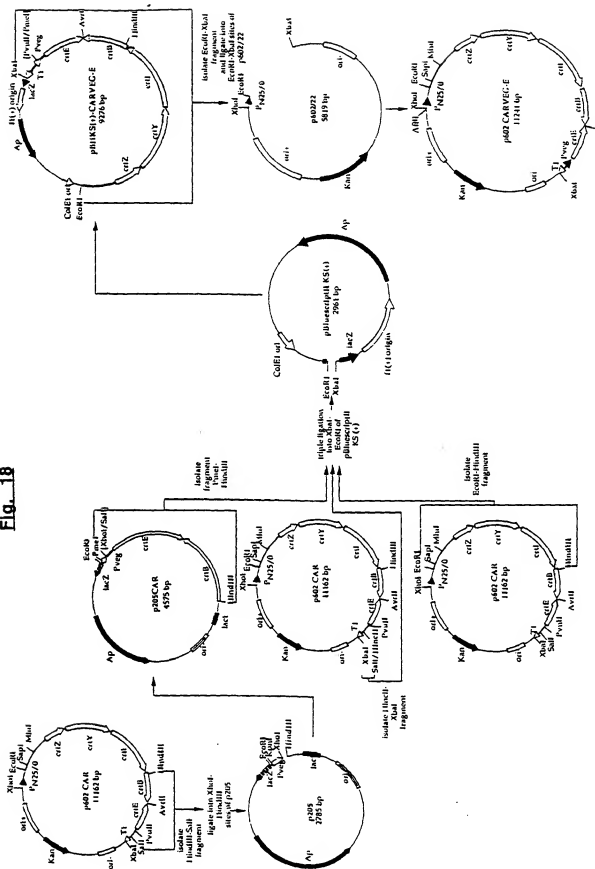




Fig. 20/1

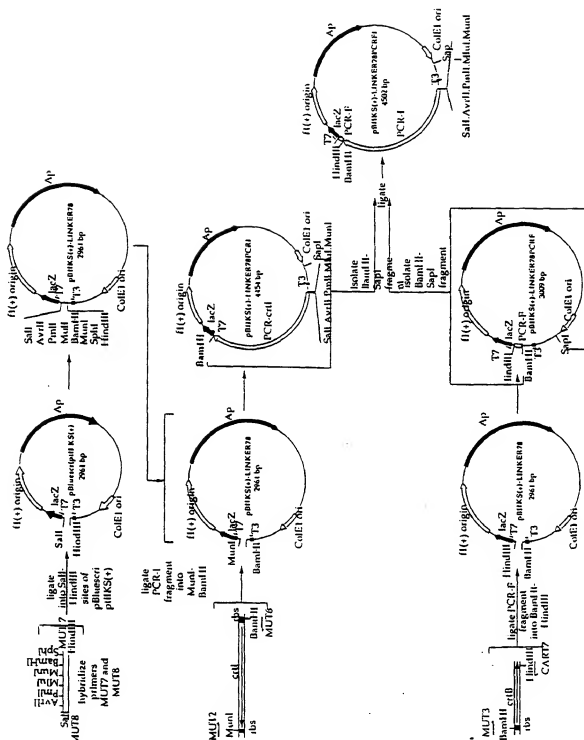


Fig. 20/2

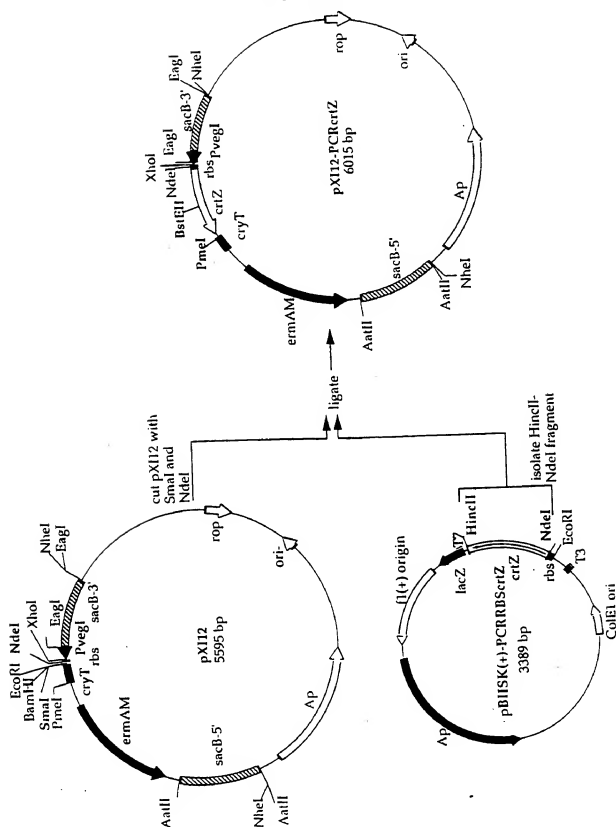


Fig. 20/3

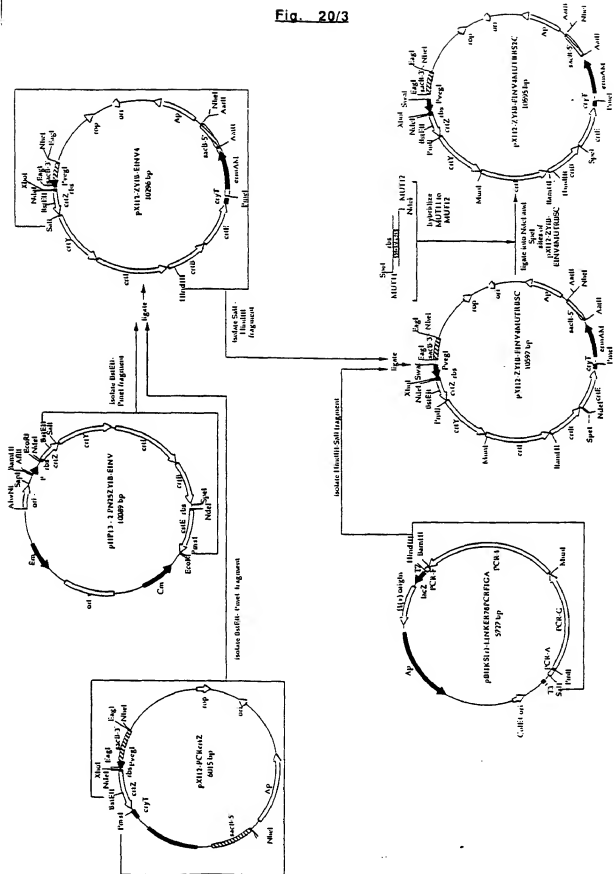


Fig. 20/4

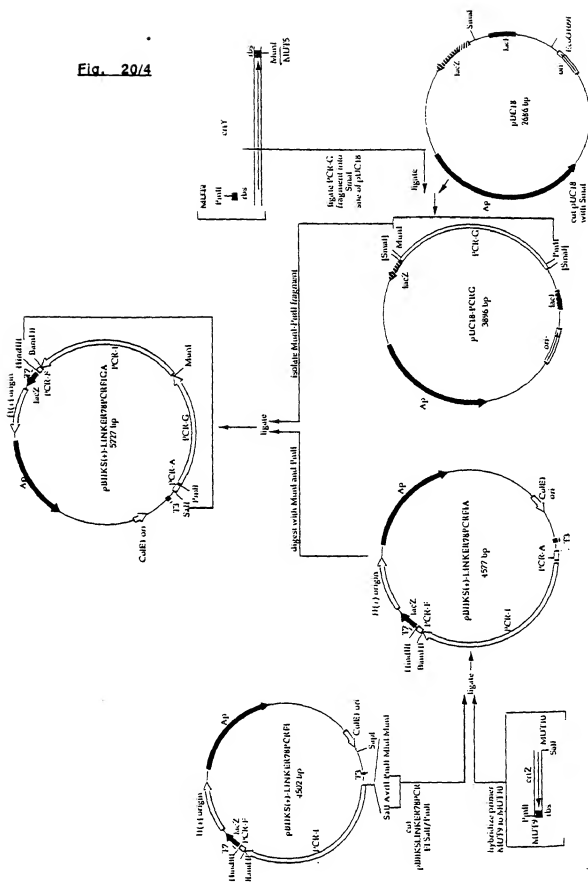


Fig. 21/1

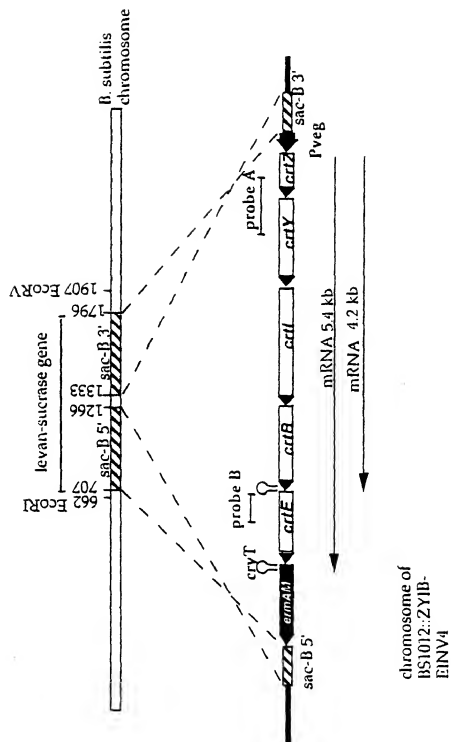
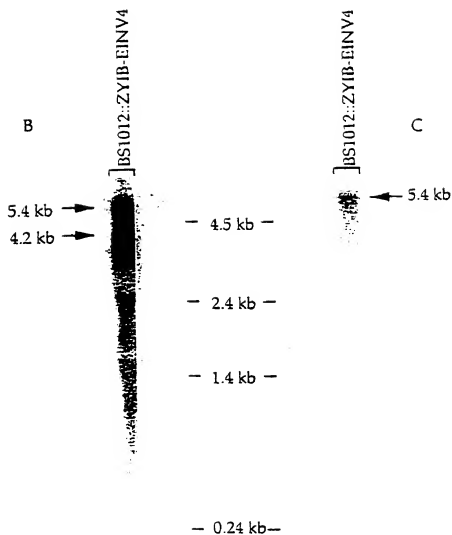


Fig. 21/2



BS1012::SFCermAM

Sac-B 5'

cymA

cysE

cysB

cysI

cysY

cysZ

Pveg

Sac-B 3'

cysZ'

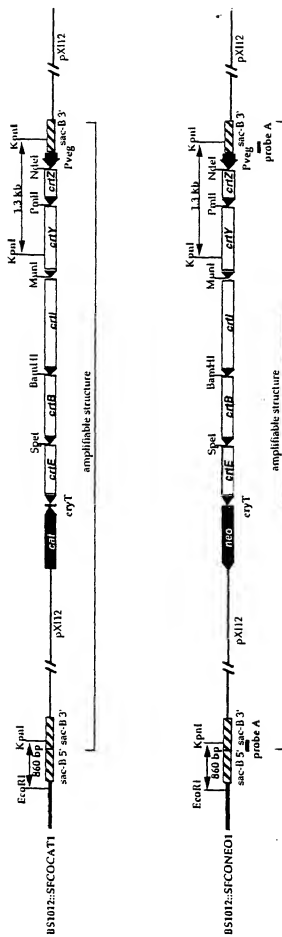


Fig. 23

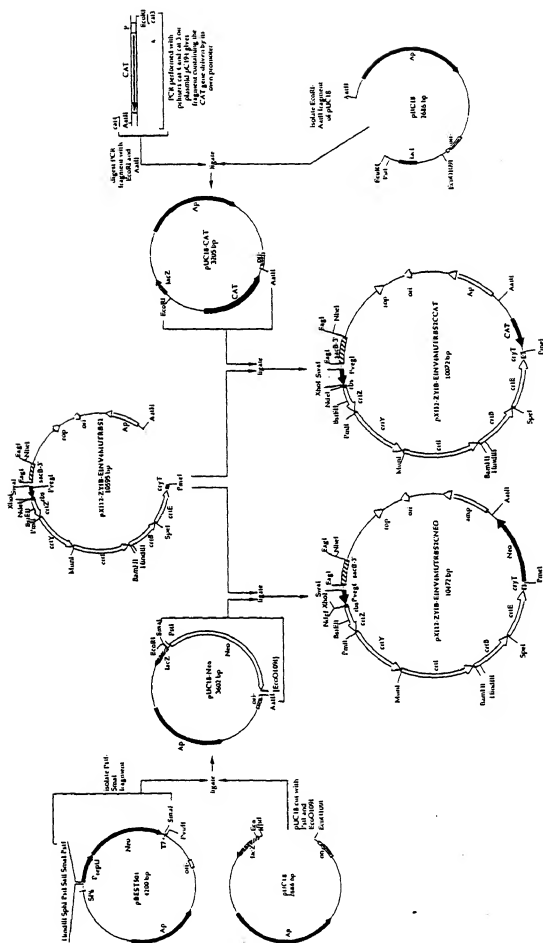


Fig. 24/1

```

CTAAATTGTAAGCGTTAAATATTTTGTAAAAATCGCGTAAATTTTGTAAATCAGCTC
1 ----- 60
GATTAAACATTGGCAATTATAAAACAATTTAAAGGCAATTTAAAAACAATTTAGTCGAG
ATTTTTAAACCAATAGCGCGAAATCGGCAAAATCGCTATAAAATCAAAAGAATAGACCGA
61 ----- 120
TAAAAAATGGTTATCGCGCTTTAGCGGTTTAAAGGAAATTTAGTTTCTTATCTCGCT
GATAGGGTTGAGTGTGTTCCAGTTTGGAAACAAGAGTCCACTATTAAAGAACGTGGACTC
121 ----- 180
CTATCCCACTCACAACAAGGTCAAACTTGTCTCAGGTGATAATTTCTTGCACCTGAG
CAAGCTCAAAAGGCGCAAAACCGTCTATCAGGCGGATGCGCCACTACGTGAACCATCACC
181 ----- 240
GTTGCAGTTTCCCGCTTTTGGCAGATAGTCCCGCTACCGGCTGATGCACCTGGTAGTGG
CTAATCAAGTTTTTTGGGTCGAGGTGCGGTAAAGCACTAAATCGGAACCTTAAAGGGAG
241 ----- 300
GATTAGTTCAAAAAACCCAGCTCCACGGCAATTCGTGATTAAGCTTGGGATTTCCCTC
CCCCCGATTATAGCTTTGACGGGGAAGCGCGGCAAGCTGCGCAGAAAGGAAGGGAAGA
301 ----- 360
GGGGGCTAAATCTCGAACTGCGCCTTTCCGCGCTTGCACGGCTCTTTCCTTCGCTTGT
AGCGAAGGAGCGGGCGCTAGGCGGCTGGCAAGTGTAGCGGTACGGTGCAGCTAACCAAC
361 ----- 420
TCGCTTTCCTCGCCCGGATCCCGCGACCGTTCACATCGCCAGTGGACGCGCATTTGGTG
CACACCGCGCGCGCTTAATGCCCGCTACAGGCGCGCTGCCATTGCCATTACAGGTGCG
421 ----- 480
GTGTGGCGCGCGCAATTACCGCGCGATGTCCCGCGCAGGTAAGCGGTAAGTCCGACCG
CAACTGTTGGGAAGGGGATCGCTGCGGCGCTCTTCGCTATTACGCCAGCTGGCGAAGG
481 ----- 540
GTTGACAAACCTTCCCGTAGCCACGCCCGGAGAAGCGATAATGGGTCGACCGCTTTC
GGGATGTGCTCAAGCGGATTAAGTTGGGTAACGCCAGGTTTTCCAGTCACGAGTTG
541 ----- 600
CCGTACACGAGCTTCCGCTAATCAACCGATTGCGGTCCCAAAAGGTCAGTGTGCAAC
TAAACGACCGCGCAGTGAGCGCGGTAATACGACTCATATAGGGCGAATTGGAGTCCA
601 ----- 660
ATTTTGTGCGGTCACCTCGCGCGCATATGCTGAGTGATATCCGCTTAACTCGAGGT
CCGCGTGGCGGCGCTGTAGTGGATCCGCGCTGGCGTTCCGGATCAGACGCGCGCT
661 ----- 720
GGCGGCACCGCGCGGAGATCACTAGCGCGGACCGCAAGCGCTAGTGTGCGCGCGG
TGGGATCGGTCAGCATCATCCCATGAAACCGGACGCGCAGCGCGCGCGCCGAGA
721 ----- 780
ACGCTAGCGCATGCTAGTAGGGGTACTTGGGTCGCGTGTGCTGCGCGCGCGGCTCT
TCGGCGGCTCCAGCACGGCATGCGGCATCATCGGGAAGGCCCCGGCGCATGGGCGCG
781 ----- 840
AGCGCGCGCAGGTGCTGCGGTACGCGGTAGTAGGCTTCCGGGCGCGCGGTACCGCGG
GTGCGCATTCGGAAGAACTCGGAGCTGTCCGCTGGGCAAGGTCCGCGCAGATCGCGCGG
841 ----- 900
CACGGGTAAGGCTTCTTGAGGTCGGACAGGCAAGCGTTCCAGCGCGGCTAGCGCGGG
TATTCGATGCAGTGACGGGCGGATGCGGTGGGCTGGCGCTCCGCTCCCGCGCGCACAGC
901 ----- 960
ATAAGGCTAGTCACTGCGCGGGTACGGGACCGCGGTCGGGACGGGCGCGCGGTGCTG

```

Fig. 24/2

GCATCGGGCAGAACCCCTCCGAGATGATGTGCTGATCCATGGCCCGTCATTGCCAAAACC
 961
 CGTAGCCGCTGCTTGGGAAGGCTCTACTACAGCACTAGTACCGGGCAGTAACGTTTGG
 1020
 GATCACCGATCCTGTGGGCTGATGGCATGTTTGCAATGCCCGAGGGCTAGGATGGCGC
 1021
 CTAGTGGCTAGGACAGGGCACTACCGTAACAAACGTTACGGGGCTCCCGATGCTACCGGG
 1080
 GAAGGATCAAGGGGGGGGAGAGACATGGAAATCGAGGACGGGCTTTGTGCTCAGCGGGC
 1081
 GTTCTAGTTCCCGCCCTCTCTGTACCTTTAGCTCCCTGCCAGAAACAGCAGTGGCCGC
 1140
 CCGCATCGGGCTGTGGGGGGGGCTCGGGCGGATGCTGGCCCAAGGGCGCCGAAGGTCG
 1141
 GGGTAGCCAGACCCCGGGGAGCGCGGCTACGACGGGTTCCGGCGGCTTCGAGC
 1200
 TGCTGGCCGATCTGGCGGAACCGAAGGACGGCGCCGAAGGGCGGTTCAACGGGGCTGGC
 1201
 ACAGCCGGCTAGACCGGCTTGGCTTCTGCGCGGGCTTCCGGCCAAAGTGGCGCGGACGC
 1260
 ACGTGACCGACCGGACCGCTGGCGAGACGGGCATCGCGCTGGCGACCGACCGGTTCCGGCA
 1261
 TGCACTGCTGCGCTGGCGACCGCTCTGCGGTAAGGGGACCGCTGGCTGGCGAAGCGGT
 1320
 GGGTGGACGGGCTTGTGAATGGCGGGGCAACGGCGCGCGGAACGGAAGCTGGCGGGC
 1321
 CCGACTGGCGGAACATGTAACGGCGGCTAGCGGGCGGCTTGGCTACGACCGGGCGC
 1380
 ACGGGCGGATGGACTGGACAGCTTTGCCCGTGGGTCAAGATCAACCTGATCGGACAGT
 1381
 TGCCCGGCTACTGACTGTGGAACGGGACCGGCACTGCTAGTTGGACTAGCGCTCGA
 1440
 TCAACATGGCGGGCTTGCAGCGAGGCGGATGGCCCGGAACGAGCCGTCGGGGGGAGC
 1441
 AGTTGTACCGGGGGGAACGTGGGCTCGGCTACCGGGGCTTGTCTGGGCAAGGCGCGGCTG
 1500
 GTGGGTGATGCTCAACAGGGCTCGATCGGGCGGAGGACGACAGATGGGACAGGTG
 1501
 CACCGCACTAGCACTTGTGGCGGAGCTAGCGCGGCTCTGCTGTCTAGGCTGTCCAGC
 1560
 CCTATGGGGCAGCAAGGGCGGGCTGGCGGCATGACGCTGGGATGGCGCGGACCTTG
 1561
 GGATACCGGGCTGTTCCGGCGGACCGCGGTACTGCGACGGCTACCGGGGCTGGAAAC
 1620
 CGCGGACCGGATCGGGCTGATGACCATCGGCGCGGCACTCTCCGACCGCGATGCTGG
 1621
 GCGCGCTGGGATAGGCGCAGTACTGGTAGCGGGGCGTAGAAGGCTGGGGCTACGAGC
 1680
 AGGGGCTGCCGAGGACGTTCAAGACAGGCTGGGGCGGGCGGTCCTTCCCTCGGGGC
 1681
 TCCCGGACGGCTGCTGCAAGTCTGTGGGACCGGGCGGCAAGGGGAGGGGAGCGGGC
 1740
 TGGGAGGCGGTGGAAATACGGGGCGCTGTTGCCACCATCATCGCGGAACCCCATGCTGA
 1741
 ACCGCTCGGGCAGCTTATAGCGGGCGGCAACGCTGCTAGTAGCGCTTGGGTACGACT
 1800
 ACGGAGAGTCACTCGGCTCGACGGCGCATTCGCGCATGGCGGGCAAGTGAAGGAGCGTTT
 1801
 TGCTCTCAGTAGGGCGGAGCTGCGGGTAACGGCTACCGGGGCTTCACTTCTCGCAAA
 1860
 CATGGACCCCATGCTCATCACCGGGGGATGGGACCCCGATGGGGCATTCACGGGGGA
 1861
 GTACCTGGGTAGCAGTAGTGGCGGGCTACGGGTGGGGCTACCGCGTAAGTCCGGCT
 1920
 TCTTGGCGGATGGATGGCGGAGCTTGGCGGGACGGGATCGCGGGGGCTGAACGG
 1921
 AGAAACGGGCTACTACGGGGCTGGGAACCGGGCTTGGCTAGGGCGGGGGAGCTTGGC
 1980

Fig. 24/3

1981 CCTGTCCGCGGACATGGTGGACGAGGTGCTGATGGGCTGGCTCCTCGCGCGGGGCCAGGG
 GGACAGCGGGCTGTACCACTGCTCCAGCACTACCGGACGCGAGGCGCGCGCTCCGCTCC 2040
 2041 TCAGGACACCGGACGTCAGGCGCGCTTGGCGCGGAGTCCCGGCTGCGACGGGACAGC
 AGTCGCTGGCGGTGCAGTCCGCGCGGAACCGCGCTGACGGGACAGCTGCGCGCTGCTG 2100
 2101 CACCATCAACGAGATGTGGGATCGGGCATGAAGGCGCGGATGCTGGGCGATGACCTGAT
 GTGGTAGTTGCTCTACAGCGCTAGCCGCTACTTCCGCGCTACGACCGGTACTGGAATA 2160
 2161 CGCGCGGGATCGGCGGGATCGCTGCTCGCGCGGGGATGGAAGCATGTGGAACGCGCCC
 GCGCGCGCTTAGCGCGCGGTAGCAGCAGCGGCGCGCTACTCTCGTACAGCTTGGCGGG 2220
 2221 CTACCTGCTGCCAAGGCGCGGTGGGATCGGCATGGGCCATGACCGTGTGCTGGATCA
 GATGGACGACGGGTTCGGCGGACGCCCTACCGGTACCGCGTACTGGCACAGCACTAGT 2280
 2281 CATGTTCTCGACGGGTGGAGGAGCGCTATGACAAAGGCGCGCTGATGGGACCTTCGC
 GTACAAGAGCTGCGCAACCTGCTGGGATCTGTTCCGCGCGGACTACCGGTGGAAGGG 2340
 2341 CGAGGATTGCGCGCGGATACCGGTTTACCGCGGACGCGCAGGACGATATGCGCTGAC
 GCTCCATAACGCGCGGCTAGTGGCAAGTGGCGCTCGCGCTCTGCTGATACGCGACTG 2400
 2401 CAGCCTGGCGCGCGGAGGACCGCATCGCGAGCGGTGCGTTCCGCGCGGAGATCGCGCG
 GTCGGACCGGCGCGCGCTCTGCGGTAGCGGTGCGCACGGAAGCGCGGCTTAGCGCGG 2460
 2461 CSTGACCGTACCGGACGCAAGGTGCAGACACCGTGGATACCGACGATGCGCGGCAA
 GCACTGGCAGTGGCGTGGCTTCCAGCTGTTGGGAGCTATGGCTGCTACGGCGCGTT 2520
 2521 GCGCGCGCGGAGAAGATCCCGCATCTGAAGCGCGCTTCCGTGACCGTGGCAGGTCAC
 CCGCGCGGGGCTCTTAGGGGGTAGACTTCGGCGGGAAGGCACTGCCACGTTGCCAGTG 2580
 2581 GCGCGCGGAACAGCTCTGCGATCTCGGACGGGCGCGCGCGCTGGTGATGCGCGCATC
 CGCGCGCTTGTGAGCAGCTAGAGGCTGGCGCGCGCGGACCACTACTACGGGCTCAG 2640
 2641 GCAAGCGGAGAAGCTGGGCGGTGACCGGATCGCGGATCATCGGTCAATGGACCCATGC
 GGTGCGGCTCTTCGACCGGACTCGGCTAGCGCGCTAGTACGCACTACGCTGGTACG 2700
 2701 GACCGTTCGCGGCTGTTCCCGACGGCGCCCATCGGCGGATGCGCAAGCTGCTGGACGG
 GCTGGCAGGGCGGACAAAGGCTGCGCGGGTACGCGGCTACGCGTTGACGACCTTGGC 2760
 2761 CACGGACACCGCGCTTGGGATACGACCTGTTGAGGTGAACGAGGCAATTCGCGGTCGT
 GTGCGCTGGGCGGAACCGCTAATGCTGGACAAAGCTCCACTTGTCTCGTAAGCGGACGA 2820
 2821 CGCCATGATCGCGATGAAGGAGCTTGGCTGCCACAGATGCCACGAACATCAACGCGCG
 GCGGTACTAGCGTACTTCTCGAACCGGACGGTGTGCTACGCTGCTGTAGTTGCGCGC 2880
 2881 GGCTTGGCGGCTTGGGACATCCGATCGCGCGCTCGGGGCGCGGATCATGGTCAAGCTGCT
 CCGACCGCGGAACCGTATGGGTAGCGCGGACGCGCGCGGCTAGTACGAGTGGACGA 2940
 2941 GAAACGCGATGGCGCGCGGCGGCGGACGCGCGCGCGGACATCCGTGCTGATCGCGGGG
 CTTGCGGTACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCGCGCGCGCGCTAGGACAGCTAGCGCGCGCG 3000

Fig. 24/4

CGAGGGGACGGGCATCGCGGTGGACGGCTGAGCTAATTCATTTGGCGAATCGCGGTTT
 1001 ----- 3060
 GCTCGCGCTGCGGTAGCGGACCTTGCGGACTCGATTAAAGTAAACGGCGTTAGGCGGCAA
 TTCTGTGCACGATGGGGGAACGGGAACGGGCACTGCTGTTGTGTGTTGCGTGCAGCTGTCT
 1061 ----- 3120
 AAGCACGTGTACCGGCTTGCGCTTTGCGGCTGCGGACAAACGCAACGGCAGCTGGACAGA
 TCGGGCCATGCCGCTGACGCGATGTGGCAGGGCGATGGGGCGTTGCGGATCGGCTGCGAT
 1121 ----- 3180
 AGCGCGGTACGGGCACTGCGCTACACGCTCGCGTACCGCGCAACGGCTAGGCGAGCGTA
 GACTGACGCAAGGAAGGACCGGATGACGCGCAAGCAGCAATCGCGCTACGCGATCTGCT
 1181 ----- 3240
 CTGACTGGGTTGCTTGGTGGCTACTGCGGGTTCGTGTTAAGGGGGATGCGGTAGACCA
 CGAGATCAGGCTGGCGCAGATCTCGGGCAAGTTCGGCGTGTCTCGGCGCGCTCGGGCG
 1241 ----- 3300
 GCTCTAGTCCGACCGCGCTTAGAGCGCGCTCAAGCGCGACAGAGCGGGCGAGCGCGG
 GGCGATGAGCGATGCGCGCGCTGTCCCGCGGCAACGCTTTGCGCGCGCTGCTGATGCTGAT
 1301 ----- 3360
 CCGTACTCGCTACGCGGGGACAGGGGGCGCTTTGCGAAAGCGCGCGCAGCTACGACTA
 GGTGCGCGAAAGCTCGGGCGGGTCTGCGATGCGATGCTGATGCGCGCTCGCGCGTGA
 1361 ----- 3420
 CCAGCGGTTTTCAGCGCGCGCCAGACGCTACGCTACAGCTACGCGCGACGCGCGAGCT
 GATGCTCATGCGGCAATGCTGATCTTCGACGACATGCGCTGATGGAAGATGCCAGGAC
 1421 ----- 3480
 CTACACGGTACCGCGTAGCGACTAGAACTGCTGTACGCGGAGCTACCTGCTACGGTCTGT
 CCGTGGCGTCAAGCGCGCAAGCATGTGCGCATGCGGAGGGCGCGCGGTGCTTGGGG
 1481 ----- 3540
 GGCAGCGCACTCGGGGCTGGGTACAGCGGATACCGCTCCCGCGCGCGCAGAACCGCC
 CATCGCGCTGATCACGAGGCGCATGCGGATTTTGGCGGAGCGCGCGCGCGGACCGCGGA
 1541 ----- 3600
 GTAGCGGACTAGTGGCTCGGTACGCTAAACCGCTCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCGCGCT
 TCAGCGCGCAAGGCTGTGCGCATCATGTGCGCGCGGATGGGACCGGTGGGGCTGTGCGC
 1601 ----- 3660
 AGTCGCGGCTTCGAGCAGGCTAGGTACAGCGCGGCTACCTTGCGCACCGCGACACGCG
 AGGCGAGGATCTGAGCTGACGCGGTTTAAAGCGCGCGCGGATGGAAGCTTAACAGGA
 1661 ----- 3720
 TCGCGCTCTAGACCTGGAGCTGCGGGGTTCTGCGGGCGCGCTAGCTTGCATTTGCTCT
 CCTCAAGACCGGGCTGCTGTTCTGCGGGCGCTCGAGATGCTGTGCAATTATTAAGGCTGT
 1721 ----- 3780
 GGAGTTCTGGCGCGCAGGACAGCAGCGCGCGGAGCTCTACGACAGTAAATATCCAGA
 GGACAAAGCGCGAGACGAGCAGCTCATGGCTTGGGGCTCAGCTTGTGCGGCTCTTCCA
 1781 ----- 3840
 CCTGTTGCGGCTGTGGCTCGTGGAGTACCGGAAGCGCGGAGTCGAACAGCGCCAGAGGT
 GTCTATGACGAGCTGCTGGAGCTGATCGGGGACAAAGGCGAGCACGCGGAAGGATACGGC
 1841 ----- 3900
 CAGGATACCTGTGGAGACCTGCACTAGCGGCTGTTCGGGTGCTGCGCGTTCTATACGG
 GCGCGACACCGCGCGCGCGCGCGGCAAGGGCGGCTGATGCGGTCGGACAGATGGGCGA
 1901 ----- 3960
 CGCGCTGTGGCGCGCGCGCGCGGTTTTCGCGCGGACTACCGCGAGCTGTCTATACGGCT
 CTGGCGCGAGGATACCGCGCTGAGCGCGCGGCAACTGGACGAGCTGATGCGACCGCGCT
 1961 ----- 4020
 GCACCGGCTGTAATGGCGCGGTGCGCGCGGCTTACCTGCTGACTACGCGTGGGCGGA

Fig. 24/5

GTTCGGCGGGGGCAGATCGCGGACCTGCTGGCCGGGTGCTGCCGATGACATCCGCGG
 4021 CAAGGGCGCCCGCTCTAGCGGCTGGACGACCGGGCGACAGCGGCTACTGTAGGCGGGC 4080
 CAGCGCTTAGGGCGCGGTGGGTCCACAGGCTCTCGCGCTGATTTCCGCGCGCGCGCAG
 4081 GTGCGGGA TCGCGCGCGCGAGCGCAGGTGTCGGCAGCGCGGACTAAAGCGCGCGCGCGGTG 4140
 CGCGGATGCGCGCGCGCTCCAGGCTCGCGCGCGCAGAAGCCGATCTTGGCAGCGCTTCGA
 4141 CGCGCTACCGCGCGCGAGGTTCGGAGGCGCGCGGTCTTCGGGTAGAACCGTCGGAAGCT 4200
 CGTGCTGATCGGCTGGCGATAGGCTTCGGGGCACCGTCCGCGATGCGGCTCCGATTGC
 4201 GCACGACTAGCGGACCGCTATCGGAGCGCGCGGTGGAGCGGCTACGCGCAGGGCTAACG 4260
 GCGATAGATAGCGAGCGCGCGCGGATCGACCA CGCGCAGCGCGCGCGCAGATCGGGAAG
 4261 CGCTATCTATCGGTGGCGCGCGCGCTAGCTGGTGGCGGTCCGCGCGCGCTCTACGCGCTTC 4320
 CCCCTGCCCGCGCGAGGCATAATAGGCTCGCGCGCGCTCAAGCAGCGGATGATGACGGA
 4321 GGGGACGGCGCGGCTCGTATTATCCGAGCGCGCGCGAGTCTGTCGCGCTACTACTGCTC 4380
 ATAGAGCGGCTCCGAAGGCA CGGAGCGCTCAACCGTGGCGCGCGCTCGGCGCAGCGAGTC
 4381 TATCTCGCGCAGGCTTCGCTGGCTGGGAGTTGGACGCGGGCGGAGCGGTCGGTCAG 4440
 GGCAGGCAGATAGCAGCGCGCGATCGCGGATCTCGATCACGTGGCGGCGATGTTGCT
 4441 CGCTCGGCTATCGTGGCGGCTACGCGCGTAGCAGCTAGTGCAGCGCTCGCTACAAGCA 4500
 CAGCTGGAAACGCAAGGCGCAGATCGCAGGCGCGATCCAGCA CGCGCATCGCTCGACGCC
 4501 GTCGACCTTGGGTTCCGGTCTAGGCTCGCGCTAGGTGGTGGCGTAGCAGGACGTGGG 4560
 CATCAGCGCGCGCATCATCAGCGCGCAGACCGCGCGCAGCGTGTAGGAATATTCCAGCAC
 4561 GTAGTGGCGCGGCTAGTAGTGGCGGTGCTGGGGCGGCTGACCATCGTTATAAGGTGGTG 4620
 GTCATCCAGGCTCGGTTATTCGCGATCGCGGACATCCATCGCGAAACCGCTCGATCAGTTC
 4621 CAGTAGGTCCGAGCGCATAAAGCGCTAGGCGCTGTAGGTAGCGCTTGGGAGCTAGTCCAG 4680
 CATCGGCGCAAAGGTCGGGAAATCATGCGCGCGCGCGACCTGGCGCAGCGCGCGCAAGGG
 4681 GTAGCGGTTTCAGGCGCCTTAGTAGCGCGCGCGCGCTGGACGCGTCCGCGCGCTTCCC 4740
 CGCGGACATCGGGCGCTCTCTGTGACGCGCGCGCGGTCGCGGCGCGCAGCGCGCGCGAG
 4741 GCGCTGTAGCGCGCGAGGACAGCTCGCGCGGTGCGACAGCGCGCGCTCGCGGGGGTC 4800
 CGCGCGCTGTGGGTGGCGCGCGCGCTCGGGGCGAGAACCATCACCTGCGCGCTCGATCAC
 4801 GCGCGGACACCGACCGCGCGCGCGGAGCGCGCGCTCTTGGTAGTGGACGGCGAGCTAGTG 4860
 GTCATCCGATGCTGCGACAGGCGATAGAGCATGACCGTATCGTGGCGAGTGGCGGGGGG
 4861 CAGTAGGCGTACGGACGTGGTGGTATCTGCTAGTGGCATAGGAGCGGCTACGCGCGCGCG 4920
 CATCAGCTTGGCGCGCTGCGCGGAAGCTTTGGGAACCTGCGCGATGGCGCGCTTCGGAAGT
 4921 GTAGTCGAACCGCGGACGCGCTTCGAAACGCTTGGGACGCGCTACCGCGGAAGCGTTCA 4980
 GCGCGTCAGATCGGTCATGCGACGCGCGAGTCCGACAGCATGACCTGCGCGTGGCGCTTG
 4981 GCGCGAGTCTAGCCAGTACGCTGCGCGGTCCAGGCTGTGCTAGTGGAGCGCGCACCGGAAAC 5040

Fig. 24/6

	GCCTGCCAACGACACCGGGATGCGCGCACCGGATCGTGCCCGCCGACGATGTAG	5100
5041	CGCGACGGTTCCTGTGGGCGCTACGGCGGTGGGCTACGACGGCGGGGGTGTCTACATC	
	AACTTCGGGATCGCGCGGTGGCGGTTATCGCGCGGAACGAGCGGATTCGCTCAGGATC	5160
5101	TTCAAGCCCTAGCGCGGACGGCCAAACGCGCGGCTTGTGCGGCTAACGCGAGTCTGATG	
	GGCTCGACCGAGAAGGGGTTGGCGTGTATGGGCGACAGTTCCGTGCTGAAATCGCGGGG	5220
5161	CGGAGCTGGCTCTTCGGGACGGGACTACCGGGCTGTCAAGCGACGACTTTAGCGCGGCC	
	CTGAAGATCGCGGTGACGGTCAAGTGTGTCGAGGTGCGGGATGGCGCGCGCTCCAGT	5280
5221	GACTTCTACGCGGACTGCGAGTCCAGACGAGCGCTCCAGCGCTACCGCGCGCGAGGTCA	
	TGCTCGAAGATGCGGTGCGGATAGCGCGGGGCTCGGCTTCCCAATCGACATCGCGCGG	5340
5281	AGGAGCTTCTACGCGAGCGGTATCGCGCGCGGAGCCGGAAGGGTTAGCTGTAGCGCGGCC	
	CCGAGATGCGGAACGGGCGCAAGGAGTAAATCGCGTGGACATCCGCTCGGGGGCGAGGCTG	5400
5341	GGGCTACCGCTTGGCGCGGTTCTGTGATACGCGACCTGTAGGGGAGCGCCCGGTCCGAC	
	GGATCGGTCAAGGAGGGGAATGAGATACATCGAGAAATCGTCCGGGAGGGCTGGCGCG	5460
5401	CCTAGCGAGTGGTCCGGCTTACGCTCTATGTAGTCTTTAGCAGGCGGTCGCGACCGGGG	
	TTGAAGATCTCGTTCAACGAGCGGCTTGTAGCGGGGCGGAAGATGACGCTGTGGTGGGG	5520
5461	AACCTGTAGGACCAAGTGGTGGGGGAACATCGCGCGCGGCTTCTACTCGGACACCGCGGG	
	AGTTCCTCGGGGCGCTTGGACAGGGGAAATGACGACGACGAGGACATCGACGAGGC	5580
5521	TCCAGAGCGCGCGGAGCGTGTGGGCTTTAGTGTGCTGCTGTGCTGTAGTGGTGGCG	
	TGCGCGTTCAAGATCGGGGCTTGTGGCGCGCGCGGATGCGCCAGAGGTGCGGA	5640
5581	ACGGCCAACTCTAGCGCGGAACGACGCGGGCGCGCGCATACCGGGTGTCCAGCGCT	
	TAGCTGTGATCAGCTCGCGGTTGCTGGCCACGATATCGCGCGCACTGCGCGCGGTCC	5700
5641	ATCGACAGCTAGTGACGCGGCAACGACCGGTGGCATAGCGCGCGGTTGACGCGCGGAGG	
	AGCAGCGTGACGCGCGTGGCGGATCGCGCTCGGTGTGATTCGCGTGACGCGGGCATTC	5760
5701	TGCTCGCATCGGGGACCGCGCTAGCGGGAGGCAAGCTAGCGCGACTGCGCGGTAAAG	
	AGCAGCAGCGTGGCGGACGAGCGCTGCAACAGGGCGACCATGCCCGGACGAGTGGTTG	5820
5761	TGCTGTGCAACCGCGGTTGTGGAGGCTTGTCCGCTGGTACGGGCGGTGTTGACGCAAG	
	GTGCGCGCTTGGCGAAGCAGACGCGCGCGGCGGCTTCAGCGCATGGATCAGCGCATAG	5880
5821	CAGCGCGGGAACCGCTTGTGTTGCGCGCGCGCGGCAAGTTCGGTACCTAGTCCGCTATC	
	ATCGAGCTGGTGGAAAACGGGTTGCGCGGACGAGCGCTGTGGAACGAGAAGGCGCTGC	5940
5881	TAGTTCGACAGCGTTTTCGCGAAGGGCGGCTGTGCTGCGCACGCTTGTCTTCCGGAGG	
	CGCAGATGCGGGTCTGTGATGAAGTGGCGCACCATGCTGTGGACCGAGCGGTATGCGTGC	6000
5941	GCGTCTACGCGCAGGACTTACTTGGCGCGGTGGTACGACACCTGGCTCGGCATACGGAGG	
	AGCGGCATCAGCGCGCGCGGGGCTTCAGCATCTGCGCCCACTTCAGGAAGGGCGGTGTC	6060
6001	TCCGGGTAGTGGCGCGCGCGGGAAGTGTGATAGCGGGGTGGAAGTCTTCCCGCACCGAG	

Fig. 24/7

CCGCAGCTTCAGATAGCCCTCGGATAGACCTCTCGGGGTAACTGGAAAGCGGGATAG
 6061 ----- 6120
 GGOTCGAACTCTATGGGGAGTCTATCTGGAGGAGCGCATTAGCAGCTTCGGCGCTATC
 CCATCGACATCGGGGGGATTGAAGGAGCGGACCTGGGGATCAGCTCTCTGTCTGTCTC
 6121 ----- 6180
 GGTAGCTGTAGCGGCGCTAACTCTCTCGGTGGACCGCTAGTCGAGCAGCAGGCAAG
 ACGTATTCGAAGCTGGGGCGGTGGGCGCATCTCAGCGGTAGAGGGCGAGACGGGCAGC
 6181 ----- 6240
 TGCATAAGCTTCGACGGCGGGCAGGCGGTACAGTCGGGCACTCTTCCGCTCTGGCGGTG
 AGCGTCAGGTCACGCTCGATCGGTTCGGCGCTGAGGGCCACAGCTCTCGCAGGCTGTCT
 6241 ----- 6300
 TCGCAGTGCATCGGAGGTAGCCAAACCGCGACTCCGGGTGTTCGAGAGCTCCGACAGC
 GGGTCGGTCACGACCGTCGGGCTGCATCGAAAGACGTGGCGCTGATCTTCCAGACATAG
 6301 ----- 6360
 CCGCAGCAGTGTCTGGCAGCGCGGACGTAGCTCTGCACCGGACTAGCAAGGTCTGTATC
 GCGCGGCGCGCGGGCTTGTCTGGGGGCTCGACGATGGTGGTCGGATGCCGGCGGATTGC
 6361 ----- 6420
 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGGAACAGCGCGCGGAGCTGCTACCAACAGCGCTACGGCGCGCTAACG
 AGGGCGATGGCAAGCGCAAGCGCGCGGAACCTGCGCGGATGACGATGGCGGAACCTCATG
 6421 ----- 6480
 TCGCGCTACGCTTCGGCTTCGGCGGGCTTTGGACGGGGTATCTGCTACCGCTTGAATAC
 CTCTCTCTCTGCAGCAGGGGGGCTTCGGGCGAGCGGTACGGCGCTGGACAGCGGAATGG
 6481 ----- 6540
 GAGAGAGGACGTCTCTCGCGCAAGCGCGCTCGCTCGGTTCGGGACGCTGTCTGGCTTAC
 GCGGGCGCTCGGTGACGATGGCAAGCGGTTCGGCAATGTGAGGGCGCGCGCATAGAAGC
 6541 ----- 6600
 CGCGCGCAGCGCACTGCTACGCTTCGGGCGAGCGGTACAGTCGGGGGCGGTATCTTCG
 GGTCTGATCAGCGGCTGGCGGACCGGTAGAACGGGTGACGAGCGGATAGCGAGCTCGG
 6601 ----- 6660
 CGAGCTAGTGCAGCGACCGGTTCGGGCACTCTTGGGAGCTGTCTGGGTATCGTTCGAGCG
 CGGGCGAGCGCGGGAACAGCATCGGGTTACGACCGCGCAGGAAGCGGTCCGCTCGCGGC
 6661 ----- 6720
 CGCGCGTTCGGCGGCTTGTCTGAGGCGCAAGCTCTGGGGCTCTCTTCGGCAGCGGTAGCGGG
 GATCGATGGCGCAGCGCGGACCGCGCGGACCGGGGACCGGGTCTGACGCTCGCGCGCGG
 6721 ----- 6780
 CTAGCTACCGGTTGGGCGGTTCGGCGGCTTCGGCGGCTTCGGCGAGCAGTCCAGCGCGCGG
 CGATGGCATTCGGGACCTTCGGCGGCACTAGGGGACCGAATATCGGTGACGGGCTGGAACA
 6781 ----- 6840
 GCTACCGTAGCGGCTGGACCGCGGTATCGGCTGGCTTATAGGCGACTCGCGACCTTGT
 GCGCTGGCGCGCAGCGGAACCGGACCGCGGCTTCGGCTGTCTCGCGCGAAGAGCTATGG
 6841 ----- 6900
 CGGGACCGGGCTCGGTTGGGCTTCGGCGGGAACCGCGGACCGCGGCTCTTCGGAATAC
 CGTCATGGGCGCAGCGGATGGGCAAGATCGGGCTTTCCGGCGGATCTCTCTGCGCGGTCC
 6901 ----- 6960
 CGAGTACCGGCTCGGCTACCGGTCTACGGGGAAGCGCGGCGTACAGGACGGGCGAGG
 AGCGCGGCTTCGGGCGCATAGTCCAGCGACCGGTTCGGCGGACCGCGGATCTCTCCAGTCCG
 6961 ----- 7020
 TCGGGCGGAGCGCGGATACAGCTCGGTTCGGGACCGGTTCGGCGGTACGAGGCTTAGCG

Fig. 24/8

CGCCGTCGCTGTAGCGCGTATCGTCGATCAGGATGCGGGTCGGACTGAAGGGCAGCAGAT
 7021
 CGCGCAGCGACATCGCGCATAGGAGCTAGTCTTACGCGCAGCGTGAATTCGCGTCTGCTA
 7080
 AGATGAAGCGGTACCGCTCCATCTCGCGAAGCGTTCGCTCCATGATCATCGCGCGCTCGA
 7081
 TCTACTTCGCGCATGGGCAAGTAGACGGCTTCCAGCGCAGGTACTAGTAGCGCGGAGCT
 7140
 CGGCATGGGGGGCGTGGTCTCGATCTCGACGCCACGAATTCTGTGAACCCACGGTCA
 7141
 GCGGTATCCCCCGCAGCCAGAGCTAGAGCTGCGGTGCTTAAAGACCTTTGGTGCCAGT
 7200
 GGTGCGGGTCTCTGACGGCAGCAGCGGGTCTGATCAGCGAGGCAGCTCGATCCGCGAGC
 7201
 CCAGCGCCAGAGCTGCGGTGTTGCGCGCAGCTAGTGGGTCCGTGCGAGCTAGGCGCTCG
 7260
 CGTCGCTCAGCGTCCGCGCGGTATCGTCCAGCGTCGCGACATGGGTATTCACCGCAGAT
 7261
 GCAGGCAGTCCGAGCGCGGCATAGCAGGTCCAGCGCTGTACGCATTAAGGTGGGCTCTA
 7320
 CGACACCCCTCGCAGCGCCGATCAGCGCGCGCGCTCGATCGAGCCATAGCGTGTCTGCA
 7321
 GCTGTGGAGCTGCTCGGGCTAGTCCGCGCGCGGAGCTAGCTCGGTATCGGACAGCAGT
 7380
 GCGCGCGCGAATGGTCCGGAACCGCGAGCTCGGTCTGCTCCATTCGCGCGCAGGAATGG
 7381
 CCGCGCGCGCTTACAGCGCTTTGCGCTCGAGGACTAGGCAAGTAAGCGCGCTGCTCTTACG
 7440
 CGCAGCGCGCGCGCAGCGATTCCGCGCGGAAGATCGCGTGTGCTGGCAGGACAGGTGTGCT
 7441
 CGGTGTGCGCGCGGTGGTAAAGCGCGCTTCTAGGACAGCAAGCTCTGTTCCACAGCA
 7500
 GGTCCGAGGGGCGGACCGCGCTCGAGCATCAGATGCGCGCATCGGTCTGCGGTTCGC
 7501
 CCAGGCTCCCGCGCTGCGCGCGCAGCTGCTAGTGTACCGCGGTAGGCGCAGCGCCAGCG
 7560
 GAACGGCAAGCGGATCAGCGCACCGGACAGCGCGCGCGCGCGATCAGCAGATCATGGC
 7561
 CTTGCGGTTCGCGCTAGTCCGCTGGCTGTGCGGGCGCGCGCTAGTGTCTAGTACCG
 7620
 TCATGTATTGCGATCGCGCGCTTCGCGGTCTTCAGCAGCGCGCGCGAGCGCTTCAGCTC
 7621
 AGTACATAACGCTAGGCGGGGAAGCGCGCAGGAAGTCTGCGCGCGGCTCGCAAGTCTGAG
 7680
 TCGCTTGAAGCTGTGACCGAGGGCGCGCAGATGAACCGAAGCTGACCGAGTTCTCGCG
 7681
 ACCGAATCTCGCAGCTGCTCCCGCGGTCTACTTGGCTTCGACTGCGTCAAGCAGCGC
 7740
 GCCATGGACCGGCTGATGCACTTGTGTGCTGGTAGCGCGACGAAGATAGCGCGGCTT
 7741
 CGGTACGTGGCGCACTACGTAGGACACAGCGACCATCTCGGTGCTTCTATCGGGCGGAA
 7800
 GGGGACATAGCGGAACGGCGAGCGCGCATGCAAGCGCTCATGCGAGAAATAGTAGAT
 7801
 CGCGCTGATCGCGCTTGGCGGTGCGGGTACGTGGTTGGCGAGTACGCTCTTATCATCTA
 7860
 CAGCGCGTAGCAGGTGACCGCGACCGCGCAGCGCAGCGAGATCGGACCGCATCGCGCG
 7861
 GTGCGGCATGCTCGACTGGGGTGGCGGTGCGGTGCTGCGGTCTAGGCTGGGGTAGCGGG
 7920
 GATCGCGCAACAGCAGGATCGAGATTACCGCGAAGATGACGGCATAGAGGTCGTTCTCTC
 7921
 CTAGGCGCTTGTGCTAGCTCTAATGGCGTCTCTACTCGGGTATCTCCAGCAAGAAGAG

Fig. 24/9

7981 GAGCGCGTGGTGGTATCCTGGTGGTGGGATTTATGCCAGCGCCAGCCAGGGGGCC 8040
 CTGGCGCACGAGCACTAGGAGCAGTACCCAGCTAAATACGGTCGGGGTCGGGTCCCGGG
 8041 ATGCATGATCCACCGATGGACCGAGTAGGGCGTCAGCTCCATCGCGCGGACGGTCAGGAT 8100
 TAGGTATCAGGTGGTACGCTGGTCACTCGGGCAGTCGAGGTAGCGCGCTGCAGTCCCTA
 8101 GACGGTCAGGATTCGGGCCCCAAGTGTCTATCGCGGGCCCTTGGTTGATATGACAGGGAAC 8160
 CTGCCAGTCTTAACGCGGGTTCACGAGTACGGCGGGGAACGAACTATACTGTCCCTTG
 8161 AGGCTACGCTGCGCGGGGTGCATGACGAGCCCATCGGGTTCGACCAAGGGCATCGCG 8220
 TCCGATGCGAGCGCGGCCACGTACTGGTGGGTAGCGCCACCGTGGTTCCGGTAGCGC
 8221 TGACATCTGGTTCAGGGCTCATAGGGGATCATCCGTGACATTGCGCGCGAAACGGCGC 8280
 ACTGTAGACGCAAGTCCCGAGTATCCGCCCTAGTAGGCACTGTAAGCGGGCGCTTCGCGCG
 8281 AGGCGCATCAGCGCTTCGGTGGTGGAAATATTAAAGTTTTCGGGAAGATGGTCGGGGCG 8340
 TCGCGGTAGTCGCAAGGACGCGCTTTATAATTAACAAAGGGCTTCTACGAGCGCGCG
 8341 AGAGGATTGGAACCTCCGACCTACGGTACCCAAACCGTCGCGCTACAGGCTGCGCTAC 8400
 TCTCCTAAGCTTGGAGCTGGATGCCATGGGTTTGGCAGCGCATGGTCCGACGCGATG
 8401 GCGCCGACTCGGAAGGCTTTAGCGGATTGTTCCGGCAAGGGAAGACCTAGTCGACGGC 8460
 CGGGGCTGACGCTTTCGAAATCGGCTAACAGGCGTTTCCTTTCTGGATCAGCGTCCG
 8461 CAGGACCGCATTTGTGCGCATGCGCGGATCGGCGATCGGGGCTTCAGGCGCAAG 8520
 GTCTCGGGTAACAGCGGCTACGGGCTACGGGTAAGCGGTAAGCGGTAAGCGGTAAGCGG
 8521 GCGATCGGCTCTTCGCGCGGGGATTTGAGGACGAACAGCGGTCGGGGTCCGGATCGCC 8580
 CGCTAGGGGAGAGCGGGGGGCTAAAGCTCCTGCTTGTGGGCGAGCGCCAGGCTTAGCGG
 8581 GACCGCGCGCGCGGAAATGGCGCTCTCGTCCAGCGGGCGCGCATTTGGGTGGATGTGGCG 8640
 CTGGCGGGCGGGGCTTACCGCGAGACAGGTGCGCGCGGGGTAACGCGCACTACACCGC
 8641 GATGACCGCGGTTTCATCGCAAGACCATGTCCAGCGGGATCAGTGTGTTGCGCATCCCA 8700
 CTACTCGCGGCAAGTAGCGGTTCTGGTACAGGTGCGGCTAGTCACACAACGGTAGGT
 8701 GAAGGACATCGGCTGGGCGGATTCGTAGATGAACAGCATTCGGTTCGCGCGCAGGCGAGTC 8760
 CTTCTGTGTGGCGACCGCGCTAAGCATCTACTGTGCTAAGGCCACGGGCTCGCTCGAG
 8761 CTTGCGGAACATCAGGCGCTGCGCGCGCTCTTCGGGGCTGTCCGCGACCTCGACCGGAAA 8820
 GAACGCTTGTAGTCCGGGAGCGCGCGAGAAAGCCCGACAGGCGCTGGAGCTGGGCTTT
 8821 CCGGAGCGTTTCGCGACCGGTATCGACGCAAGACTCGCGGGCGCGCATTCACCGCGCGC 8880
 GGGTTCGCAAGGCTTGGGCTAGCTGCTGTTCTGACGCGCGCGCGGTAAAGGTGGCGCGC
 8881 CGCGCGCGCGCGCATCAGGACCGCAAGAGCGCTCGGGCTTACTCGGCGACATCGGCGAA 8940
 GCGCGCGCGCGGATGCTGCTGGGCTTCTTCGCGACGCGCGGATGAGCGCGGTGATCGCGT
 8941 GATAGGACTGCTCGCGCGGAGATCCCGCGGCTGACAGGAATCGATATCAAGCTTATCG 9000
 CTATCCTGACGAGCGCGGGGCTGAGCGGGCGGACGCTCTTAAGCTATAGTTCGAATAGC

Fig 24/10

ATACCGTCGACCTCGAGTGGGCGGCGGTACCCAGCTTTTGTTCGGTTTAGTCAGGGTTA
 9001 ----- 9060
 TATGGCAGCTCGAGCTCCCGCGGGCCATGGGTGGAAAAAAGGGAATCACTCCCAAT
 ATTGGCGCTTTGGCTAA TCATGGTGATAGTGTGTTCCGTGTGTGAAATGTTATCCGGCTC
 9061 ----- 9120
 TAACGGCGGAACCGCATTAGTACCAGTATCGGAAAGGACACACTTTAACAATAGCGGAG
 ACAATTCCACAGAACA TACGAGCGGGAAGCATAAAGTGTAAAGCTGGGGTGGCTAATGA
 9121 ----- 9180
 TGTTAAGGTGTGTGTATGCTCGGGCTTCGTATTTCCACATTTCCGACCCGACGGATTACT
 GTGAGCTAACTCAGATTAA TTGGTTTGGCTCACTGGCGGCTTTCCAGTCGGGAAACCTG
 9181 ----- 9240
 CACTCGATTGAGTGTAA TTACGCAACGGGAGTGACGGGGCAAAAGTTCAGCCCTTTGGAC
 TCGTGGCAGTGCAATTA TGAA TCGGCGCAACCGCGGGGAGAGCGGTTTGGCTATTGGG
 9241 ----- 9300
 AGCACGGTCGAGCTAATTACTTAGCGGGTTTCGGCGCCCTCTCCGCGCAACGCAATAACCG
 CGCTCTTCGGCTTCCTGGCTCACTGACTGGCTGGCTGGTTCGGCTGGGGGAGGG
 9301 ----- 9360
 GCGAGAAGGCGAAGGACGAGTACTGAGCGAGCGGAGCCAGCAAGCCGACCGCGCTCGC
 GTATCAGCTCACTCAAAAGCGGTAATACGGTTATCCACAGAATCAGGGGATACCGCAGGA
 9361 ----- 9420
 CATAGTCGAGTGAGTTTCGGCAATTATGCCAATAGGTGTCTTAGTCCGCTATTGCTGCT
 AAGAACAATGTGACAAAAGGCGAGCAAAAGGCCACGAAACCGTAAAAAGGCGCGTTGCTG
 9421 ----- 9480
 TTCTTGTA CACTGCTTTCCGGTCTGTTTCCGGTCTTTGGCAITTTTCGGCGCAACGAC
 GCGTTTTCCATAGGCTCCGGCGCGGCTGACGAGCATCAAAAAATCGACGCTCAAGTCAG
 9481 ----- 9540
 CGCAAAAAGGTA TCCGAGCGGGGGGACTGCTCGTAGTGTTTTAGCTGGGAGTTTCAGTC
 AGGTGGCGAAACCGGACAGGACTATAAAGATACGAGGCTTTCCCGCTGGAACTCCCTC
 9541 ----- 9600
 TCCACCGCTTTGGGCTGTCTGATATTCTATGGTCGGCAAAAGGGGACCTTCGAGGGAG
 GTGGGCTCTCTGTTCCGACCGCTGCCGCTTACGGGATACCTGTCCGCTTTCTCCCTCG
 9601 ----- 9660
 CACCGGAGAGGACAAGGCTGGGACGGCGAATGGGCTATGGACAGCGGAAAGAGGGGAAC
 GGAAGCGTGGCGCTTTCTCATAGCTCAGCTGTAGGTATCTCAGTTGGGTAGGTGCTT
 9661 ----- 9720
 CTTTCGACCGCGAAAGGATTCGAGTGGGACATCCATAGAGTCAAGGCACATCCAGGAA
 CGCTCCAAGCTGGGCTGTGTGCACGAACCGCCGTTACGGCGACCGCTGGGCTTATCC
 9721 ----- 9780
 GGGAGGTTGGAACCGGACACAGGTGTTGGGGGCAAGTCGGGCTGGCGACGGGAATAGG
 GGTAACTATGCTCTTGAGTCCAAACCGGTAAGACAGGACTTATCCGCACTGGCAGCGGG
 9781 ----- 9840
 GCATTGATAGCAGAACTCAGGTTGGGCAATTCTGTGCTGAATAGCGGTGACCGTCTGTGG
 ACTGGTAAACAGGATTAGCAGAGCGAGGTATCTAGCGGCTGTCTACAGAGTTCTTGAAGTGG
 9841 ----- 9900
 TGACCA TTGTCTTAATCGTCTCGCTCCATAGATCCGGCAGGATGTCTCAAGAAGTTACCG
 TGGCTTAACATCGGTAACACTAGAAGGACAGTATTTGGTATCTGGGCTGTCTGTGAAGGCA
 9901 ----- 9960
 ACCGGATTGATGGGATGTGATTTTCTGTGTCA TAAACCATAGACCGGAGACCACTTCGGT

Fig. 24/11

9961 GTTACCTTCGAAAAAGAGTTGGTAGTCTTGTATCCGGCAACAAACCCGGCTGGTAGC 10020
 CAATGGAAGCCTTTTCTCAACCATCGAGAAGTAGGCGCTTTGTTGGTGGCGACCATCG
 10021 GGTGGTTTTTTGTGTCAGCAGCAGATTACGGCAGAAAAAAGSATCTCAAGAAGAT
 CCACCAAAAAAACAACCTTCGTCTAATGGCGGCTTTTTTCTAGAGTCTCTCTA 10080
 CCTTTGATCTTTCTACGGCGCTCGACGCTCAGTGGAAACGAAACTCAGTTAAGGGATT
 10081 GGAAACTAGAAAAGATGCCCAAGCTGGGAGTCACCTTGGCTTTGAGTGCATTTCCGTAA
 TGGTCATGAGATTATCAAAAAGGATCTTCACCTAGATCCTTTAAATTAAAAATGAAGT 10140
 10141 AACCAGTACTCTAATAGTTTTTCTAGAGAAGTGGATCTAGGAAAAATTAATTTTACTTCA
 TTTAAATCAATCTAAAGTATATAGCTAAACTTGGTCTGACAGTTACCAATGCTTAATC 10200
 10201 AAATTTAGTTAGATTTCATATATAGTCAITTTGAACAGAGCTGTCAATGGTTACGAATTAG
 AGTAGGGCACCTATCTCAGCGATCTGTCTATTTCGTTCAATAGTTGGCTGACTCCGC 10260
 10261 TCACTCGGTGGATAGAGTCGCTAGACAGATAAGCAAGTAGGTAACAACGAGCTGAGGGG
 GTCGTGTAGATAACTACGATACGGGAGGGCTTACCATCTGGCGCCAGTGCTGCAATGATA 10320
 10321 CAGCACATCTATTGATGCTATGCCCTCCGAAATGGTAGACGGGGTCAAGAGTTACTAT
 CCGCGAGACCCACGCTCACGGGTCCAGATTTATCAGCAATAAACACGAGCCGCGAAG 10380
 10381 GCGGCTCTGGTGGAGTGGCGAGGTCTAAATAGTGGTTATTGGTGGTGGCGCTTCC
 GCGAGCGCAGAGTGGTCTGCAACTTTATCGGCTCCATCCAGTCTATTAATTTGTTGC 10440
 10441 CGGCTCGGCTCTCACCAGGAGCTTGAATAGCGGAGGTAGGTGAGATAATTTAAACAAG
 CGGGAAGCTAGAGTAAGTAGTTCCGCAAGTTAATAGTTTGGCAACGTTGTTGCCATTGCT 10500
 10501 GCGCTTCGATCTCATTCATCAAGCGGTCAATTTATCAACGCGTTGCAACAACGGTAACGA
 ACAGGCATCGTGGTGTCAAGCTCGTGGTTGGTATGGCTTCATTCAAGTCCGGTTCCCAA 10560
 10561 TGTCCGTAGCACCAAGTGGGAGCAGCAACCATACCGAAGTAAGTCGAGGCCAAGGGTT
 CGATCAAGCGCAGTTACATGATGCCCATGTTGTGCAAAAAAGCGGTTAGCTCCTTCGGT 10620
 10621 GCTAGTTCCGCTCAATGTACTAGGGGGTACAACAGTTTTTTCGCAATCGAGGAAGCCA
 CTTCCGATCGTTGTGAGAAGTAAGTTGGCCAGTGTTATCACTCATGGTTATGGCAGCA 10680
 10681 GGAGGCTAGCAACAGTCTTCATTCAACCGCGCTCACAATAGTGATACCAATACGCTGCT
 CTGCATAATCTCTTACTGTCTATGCCATCCGTAAAGTGGTTTTCTGTGACTGGTGAGTAC 10740
 10741 GACGTATTAAAGAGATGACAGTACGGTATGCCATTCTACGAAAAGACACTGACCACTCATG
 TCAACCAAGTCAATCTGAGAATAGTGTATGGGCGACCGAGTTGCTCTTGGCGCGCTCA 10800
 10801 AGTTGGTTGAGTAAGACTCTTATCAGATACCGCGCTGGCTCAACGAGAACGGCGCGAGT
 ATACCGGATAATACCGCGCCATAGCAGAACTTTAAAAAGTGTCTCATTCATGGAAAAAGCT 10860
 10861 TATGCCCTATTATGGCGCGGTGATCTGCTTGAATTTTACGAGTAGTAACCTTTTGCA
 TCTTGGGGCGAAAACTCTCAAGGATCTTACCGCTGTGAGATCCAGTTCGATGTAACCC 10920
 10921 AGAAGCCCGGCTTTTGGAGTTCTCTAGAAATGGGACAACTCTAGTCAAGCTACATTGGG

Fig. 24/12

```

10981  ACTCGTGCACGCAACTGATCTTCAGCATCTTTTACTTTCACCAGCGTTTCTGGGTGAGCA 11040
      -----
      TGAGCAGGTGGGTTGACTAGAAGTCGTAGAAAAATGAAAGTGGTCGCAAGACCCACTCGT
11041  AAAACAGGAAGGCCAAAATCGCCGCAAAAAGGGAATAAGGCGCACACGGAAATGTTGAATA 11100
      -----
      TTTGTGCTTCGGTTTACGGCGGTTTTCGGTTATCCCGGTGTGGCTTTACAATTAT
11101  CTCATAGTCTTCGTTTTCGAATATTATTGAAGCAATTAACAGGGTTATTGTCTCATGAGC 11160
      -----
      GAGTATGAGAAGCAAAAAGTTATAATAACTTCGTAAATAGTCCCAATAACAGAGTACTCG
11161  GGATACATATTTGAATGTATTTAGAAAAATAAACAATAGGGGTTCCGCGCACATTTCCG 11220
      -----
      GGTATGTATAAAGTTACATAAATCTTTTATTTGTTTATCCGCAAGCGCGGTGTAAAGGG
11221  CGAAAAGTCCAC 11233
      -----
      GCTTTTCAGGGTG

```

(M335)

BNSDOCID: <EP_0872554A2 | >

Fig. 26

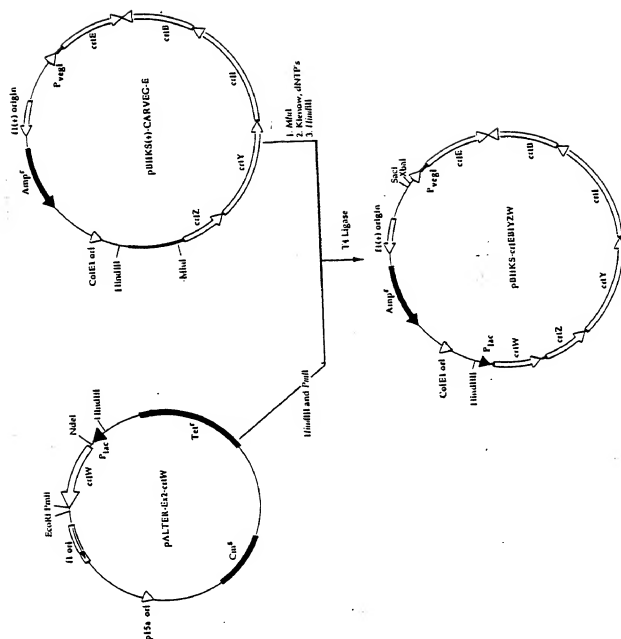


Fig. 27

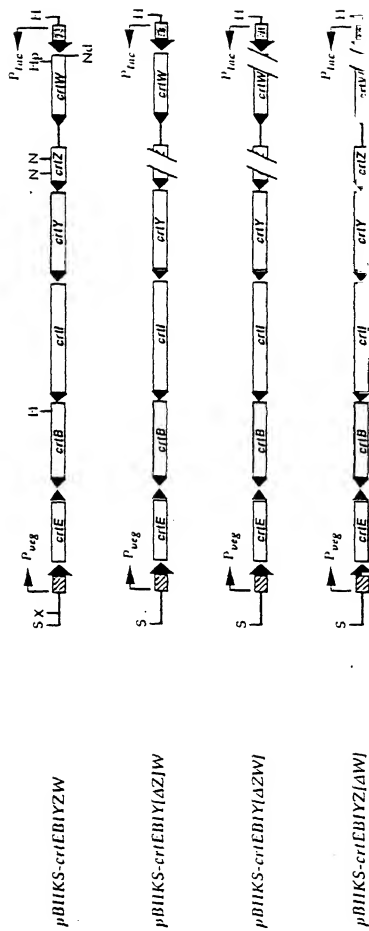


Fig. 28

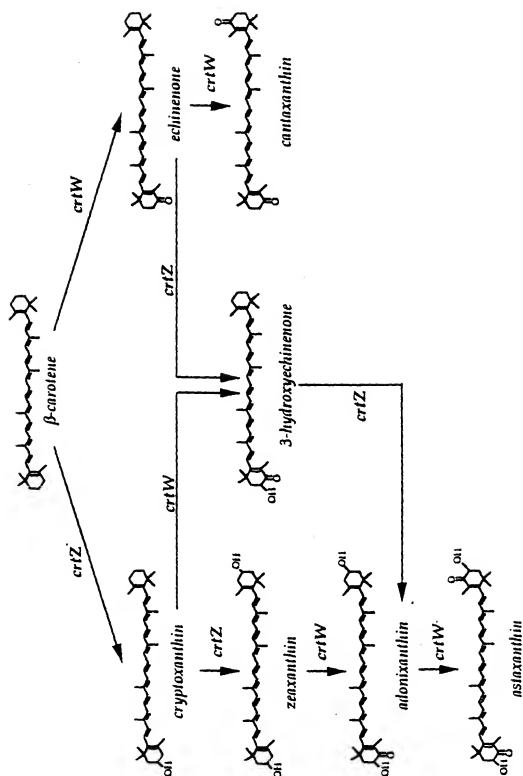


Fig. 29

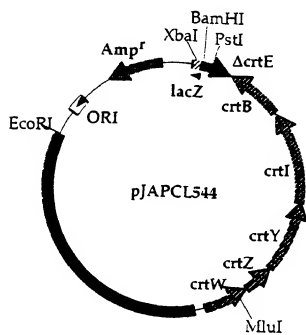


Fig. 30/1

1 ACTGTAGTCTGCGGGATGCGCGTCCGGGGGACAAGATATGAGCGCATGCCCTGGCC 50
 TGACATCAGACGGCGCTAGCGGGCAGGCCCGCTGTCTATCTCGCGTGTACGGGACGGG
 61 AAGGCAGATCTGACGCCACCAGTTTGATGCTCTCGGGGGCATCATCGCCCGCTGGCTG 120
 TTCGCTCTAGACTGGCGGTGGTCAAACTAGCAGAGCCGCGGTAGTAGCGGCGCACCGAC
 121 GCGCTGCATGTGCATGGCTGTGTTTCTGGACGCGCGCGGCATCCCATCTCGCGGTCT 180
 CGGACGTACACGTACCGGACACCAAGAACCTGCGCGCGCGGTAGGGTAGGACCGCCAG
 181 CGGAATTCCTGGGGCTGACCTGGCTGTGCTGGTCTGTTCATCATCGCGCATGACGG 240
 CGCTTAAAGGACCCCGACTGGACCGCAGCGCGCAGACAAAGTAGTAGCGGTACTGCGC
 241 ATGCATGGGTGGTCTGCGGGGGCGCGCGCGCAATGCGCGCATGGGCCAGCTTGTCT 300
 TACGTACCGACGCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGGTAGCGCGCTACCGCGTGAACAG
 301 CTGTGGCTGTATGCCCGAATTTCTCGCGCAAGATGATGTCAGGCACATGGCCCATCAT 360
 GACACCGACATAGCGCTTAAAGGACCGCGTCTACTAGCACTTGTGTACCGGTAGTA
 361 CGCCATGGCGGAACCGACGACGACCCAGATTTGACCATGGCGCGCGGTCTCGCTGGTAC 420
 GCGGTACCGGCTTGGCTGCTGCTGGGTCTAAAGCTGTATCCGCGGGCGAGCGACCATG
 421 GCGCGCTCATCGGCACCTATTTGCGCTGGCGGAGGGGCTGCTGCTGCCCTCATCTGTG 480
 CGGGCAAGTAGCGGTGATAAAGCGGACCGCGCTCCCGGACGACGCGCGCATGACAC
 481 ACGGTCTATGGCGTGAATTTGGGGGATCGCTGGATGTAGTGGTCTATCGCGGTGTGCGG 540
 TGGCAGATACCGGACTAGAACCGCTAGCGACCTACATGCACGAGAACCGGCAACGGC
 541 TGGATCTGCGGTGATCCAGCTGTTCGTGTTCGGCATCTGGCTGCGGCACCGCCCGGC 600
 AGCTAGGACCGCAGCTAGGTGACAAACACAAAGCGGTAGACCGAGCGGTGGCGGGGCGG
 601 CACGAGCGTTTCCCGGACCGGCACAAATGCGGGGTGTGCGGGATCAGCGACCGCGTGTG 660
 GTGCTGCGCAAGGGCTGCGCGGTATTACGCGGCACGACGCGCTAGTGTGCTGGGCGACAGC
 661 CTGCTGACCTGTTTCACTTTTGGCGGTATCATCAGAACACCACTGCACCGCAGCGGTG 720
 GACGACTGGACGAAGGTGAACCGCGCAATAGTAGTGTCTGTGTGGAGTGGGTGGCCAC
 721 CCTTGGTGGCGCTGCGGACACCGGCACCAAGGGGGACACCGCATGACCAATTTCTGTA 780
 GGAACACCGCGGACCGGTCTGCGCGTGGTTCGCCCTGTGCGGTACTGGTTAAAGGACT
 781 TCGTGTGCGCACCGCTGCTGGTGTGAGCTGACGGCGCTATTCGCTCCACCGCTGGATCA 840
 AGCAGCAGCGGTGGCACGACCACTACCTGACTGCGCGGATTAAGGCAGGTGGCGACCTAGT

Fig. 30/2

```

841  TGCACGGGCCCTGGGCTGGGGCTGGCACAAGTCCCAACGAGGAACAGCCACGGCGC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
ACGTGCGGGGAACCCGACCCCGACCGTGTTCAGGGTGGTGTCTCTGTGCTGTGTGCGCG
901  TGGAAAAGAACGACCTGTACGGCTGGTCTTTGCGGTGATCGCCACGGTGTCTGTTCACGG
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
ACCTTTTCTTGTGTGACATGCCGGACAGAAACGCCACTAGCGGTGCCACGACAAGTGCC
961  TGGGCTGGAATCTGGGCACCGGTCTGTGTGTGGATCGCCTTGGGCATGACCGTCTACGGGC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
ACCCGACCTAGACCGCTGGCCAGGACACCACTAGCGGAACCGTACTGGCAGATGCCG
1021  TGAATCTATTTGTCCTGCAAGACGGGCTGGTGCATCAGCGCTGGCGCTTCCGCTATATCC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
ACTAGATAAAGCAGGACGTACTGCCCGACCAAGTAGTGGGACCGGCAAGGCGATATAGG
1081  CTGCAAGGGGTATGCCAGACGGCTGTATCAGGCCACCGGCTGCACCAACGGGTGAGG
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
GAGCGTTCCGATAACGCTCTGCCGACATAGTCCGGTGGCGGACGTGGTGCACGCTCC
1141  GGCAGCACTTGGCTCAGCTTGGCTTCATCTATGCGCGCGCGTGCACAAAGCTGAAGC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
CCGCGCTGATAACGCACTCGAAGCGGAAGTAGATACGCGCGGCGCAGCTGTTCGACTTCG
1201  AGGACCTGAAGACGTGGGCGTGTCTGCGGCGGAGCGCGAGGAGCGCACGTGACCCATGA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TCCTGGACTTCTGCAGCCCGCAGACGCCCGGCTCCGGTCTCCGGGTGCACTGGGTACT
1261  C
- 1261
G

```

Fig. 31

```

ATGAGCGCACATGCCCTGCCAAGGCAGATCTGACCGCCACCACTTTGATCGTCTCGGGC
1 -----+----- 60
TACTCGCGTGTACGGGACGGGTTCCGCTCTAGACTGGCGGTGCTCAAACTAGCAGAGCCGG
-----+-----

GGCATCATCGCGCGTGGCTGGCCCTGCATGTGCATGGCGCTGTGGTTTCTGGACCGCGCG
61 -----+----- 120
CCGTAGTAGCGGGCGACCGGACCGGGAGCTACACGTACCGGACACCAAGACCTCGCGCGC
-----+-----

CGCATCCCATCTCTGGCGGTGGCGAATTTCTGGGGCTGACGTGGCTGTGGTGGTCTG
121 -----+----- 180
CGCGTAGGGTAGGACCGGCCAGCGCTTAAAGGACCCCGACTGGACCGACAGCCAGCCAGAC
-----+-----

TTCATCATCGCGCATGACGCGGATGCGATGGGTGGCTGTGCCGGGGCGCCCGCGGCCAAT
181 -----+----- 240
AAGTAGTAGCGGCTACTGCGCTACCTACCCAGCCAGCACGGGCCCGCGGCGCGCGGTTA
-----+-----

GGGGCGATGGGGCAGCTTGCTCTGGCTGTATGCCGGAATTTCTGGCGCAAGATGATC
241 -----+----- 300
CGCGGCTACCGGCTCGAACAGGACCGGACATACGGGCTAAAGGACCGCGCTTCTACTAG
-----+-----

GTCAAGCAGCATGGCCCATCATCGGCATGCCGGAACCGAGCAGCCAGATTTGGACCAT
301 -----+----- 360
CAGTTCGTGTACCGGGTAGTAGCGGTACGGCCCTTGGCTGCTGCTGGGTCTAAAGCTGTGA
-----+-----

GGGGGCGCGGTCCGCTGGTACGGCGGCTTCACTGGGACGTAATTTGGCTGGCGCGAGGGG
361 -----+----- 420
CCGCGGGGCGAGGGACCATCGGGGCGAAGTAGCGCTGGATAAAGCGGACCGCGCTCCCG
-----+-----

CTGCTGCTGCCGCTCATCGTGACGGTCTATGCGCTGATGTTGGGGGATCGCTGGATGTAC
421 -----+----- 480
GACGACGACGGGCGTAGCACTGCCAGATACGGGACTACAAACCCCTAGCGACCTACATG
-----+-----

GTGGTCTTCTGGCGGTTGCCGTGATCTCTGGCGTGCATCCAGCTGTGTGTGTGGCATC
481 -----+----- 540
CACCAAGAGACCGGCAACGGCAGCTAGAACCGCAGCTAGTCTGACAAAGCACAAAGCGTAG
-----+-----

TGGCTCGCGCACCGCCCGCGGCCAGACCGGTTCCCGGACCGCCAAATGCGCGTCTGTCG
541 -----+----- 600
ACCGACGGGCTGGCGGGCGGCTGCTGGCGAAGGGCTGGCGGTGTTACGCGCGCAGCGAC
-----+-----

CGGATCAGCGACCGCGTGTGGCTGCTGACCTGCTTCACTTTGGGGGTATATCATACGAA
601 -----+----- 660
GCCTAGTGTGCTGGGGCACAGCAGCTGACGAAAGTGAACCGCCATATGATGTGCTT
-----+-----

CACCACTGCACCGGACGGTGGCTTGGTGGCGGCTGGCCAGCAGCGGACCAAGGGGGAC
661 -----+----- 720
GTGGTGGAGCTGGGCTGCCACGGAACCAACCGGACGGGCTGTGGCGGTGTTTCCCGCTG
-----+-----

ACCGCATGA
721 ----- 729
TGGCGTACT

```

Fig. 32

1 MSAHALPKAD LTATSLIVSG GIIAAWLALH VHALWFLDAA AHPILAVANF
51 LGLTWLSVGL FIIAHDAMRG S'VVPGRPRAN AAMGQLVLWL YAGFSWRKMI
101 VKHMAHHRHA GTDDDPDFDH GGPVRWYARF IGTYFGWREG LLLPVIVTVY
151 ALMLGDRWMY VVFWPLPSIL ASIQLFVFGI WLPHRPGHDA FPDHNRASS
201 RISDPVSLLT CFHFGGYHHE HHLHPTVPWW RLPSTRTKGD TA*

Fig. 33

```

1  ATGACCAATTTCTGATCTGTGTCGCCACCGTGCTGTGATGGAGCTGACGGCTATTCC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
60  TACTGTTAAAGGACTAGCAGCAGCGGTGGCAGCACTACCTCGACTGCCGGATAAGG

   GTCCACCGCTGGATCATGCCACGGCCCTTGGGCTGGGCTGGCACAAGTCCACCCAGGAG
61  -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   CAGGTGGCGACCTAGTACGTGCCGGGGAACCGGACCCGACCGTGTTCAGGGTGGTGCTC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
120  GAACACGACCAACCGCTGGAAAAGAACGACCTGTACCGCCTGGTCTTTGGGGTGAATGCC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
121  CTTGTGCTGGTGGCGACCTTTTCTTGTGGCATGGCGGACCAGAAACGCCACTAGCGG
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   ACGGTGCTGTTCACGGTGGGCTGGATCTGGGCACCGGTCTGTGTGGATCGCCTTGGGC
181  -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   TGCCACGACAAGTGCCACCGGACCTAGACCCGTGGCCAGGACACCACTAGCGGAACCGG
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
240  ATGACCGTCTACGGGGTGATCTATTCTGTCCTGCAAGACGGGCTGGTGATCAGCGGTGG
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
241  TACTGGCAGATGCCCGACTAGATAAAGCAGGACTACTGCCGACACGTAGTGGGACCC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   CGGTTCGGCTATATCCCTCGCAAGGGCTATGCCAGACCGCTGTATCAGGCCACCGCGCTG
301  -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   GGCAAGGGGATATAGGGAGGCTTCCCGATACGGTCTGGGACATAGTCCGGGTGGCGAC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
360  CACCACGGGTGAGGGGGCGGACCATTCGCTCAGCTTCGGCTTCATCTATGCGCGCGCG
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
361  GTGGTGGCGCAGCTCCCGCGCTGGTAACGCACTGAAGGCCGAAGTAGATACGCGCGCGC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   GTCCGACAGCTGAAGCAGGACCTGAAGACGTCGGGCGCTGTGCGGCGGAGCGCGCAGGAG
421  -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   CAGCTGTTGCGACTTCGTCTGGACTTCTGCAGCGCGCAGCAGCGCGCGCTCCGCGTCTC
   -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
   GGCAGG
481  ----- 486
   GCGTGC

```

Fig. 34

1 MTNFLIVVAT VLVMELETAYS VHRWIMRGPL GWGWHKSHHE EHDHALEKND
51 LYGLVFAVIA TVLFTVGWIW APVLWIALG MTVYGLIYFV LHDGLVBQRW
101 PFRYIPREKY ARRLYQAHLR HHAVEGRDHC VSFGFIYAPP VDKLKQDLKT
151 SGVLRAEAQE RT

Fig. 35

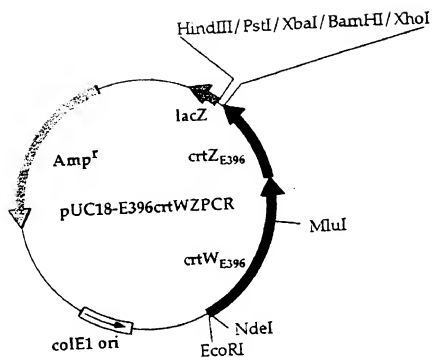


Fig. 36

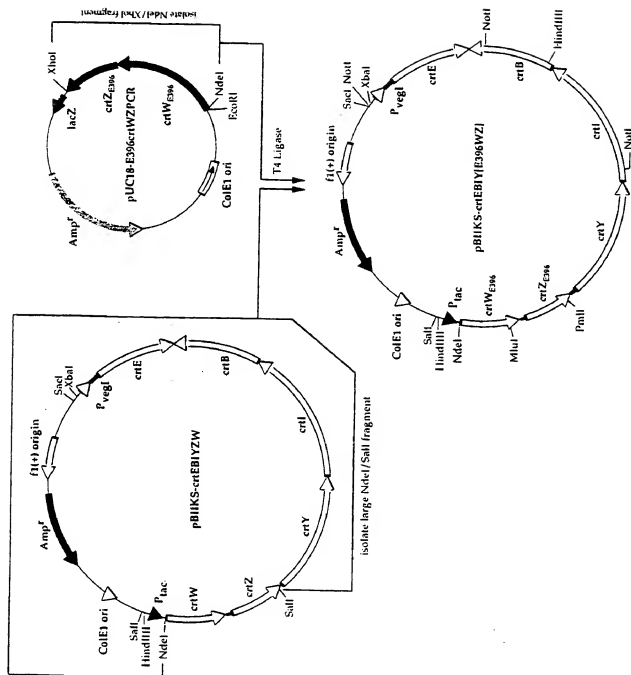
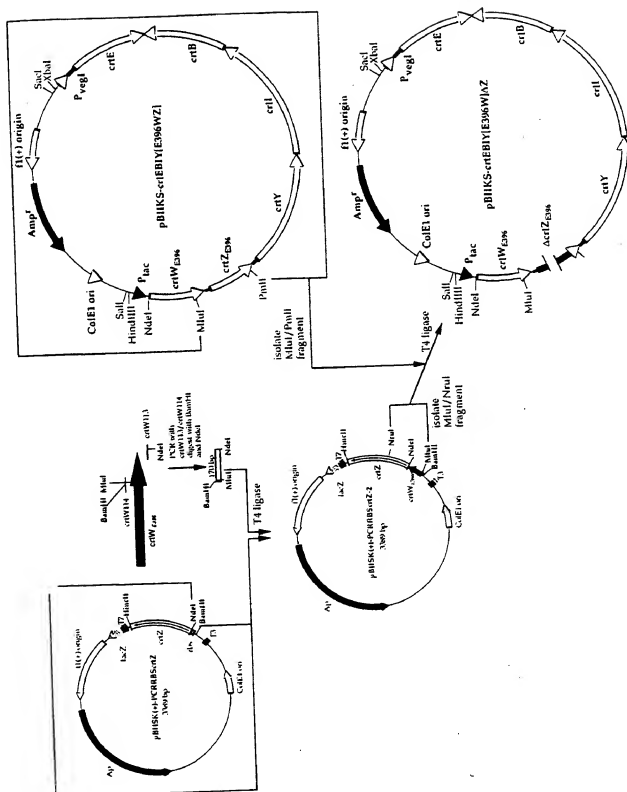


Fig. 37



110

Fig. 38/2

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taggaacccggcccttcgtgggcgcggcgtagtactagccggtcctagcaggccgcgcgcgcg
1021 ggcgcgcaggtcggccgcgtcaccggattgtcaagcaccagggccatcgcgccgcgcac
cgcgcgcgtccagccggcgcagtgggccctaacagttcgtgggtccggtagcgcaggcgcgtg
1081 ctgcgccgcgtcgtccatgtcgacgatcaggccgttcctccatgtcgcggaccagttcgcg
gagcaggcgcagcaggtacagctgctagtcgggcaagaggtacagcgcctggctcaagcgc
1141 caccggggcgggtgttcgatcgatcaccaggcatccggtggccatcgctccgacaggcac
gtggcccccaccacaagctagctagtggccgctaggccaccggtagcggagcctgtccctg
1201 caggaggtgacgaagggtccggtgaaatagacatgcgcgtgcgaggcctgcag
gtcctccactgctcccgagccactttatcctgtacgcgcacgctccggacgtc
1253

```

Fig. 39

1 ATGAGACGAGACGTC AACCGGATCCACGCCACCTTCTGCAGACCGACTTGAGGAGATC 60
 TACTCTGCTCTGCAGTTGGGCTAGGTGCGGTGGGAAGACGCTGGTCTGAACCTCTCTAG
 61 GCCCAGGGATTGCGTCCCGTGTCCGAGCCGCTCGGCCCGGCATGAGCCATGGCCCGCTG 120
 CCGGTCCCTAAGCCAGCGCACAGGCTCGGGAGCCCGGCCGCTACTCGGTACCGCCGAC
 121 TCGTCGGGCAACGCTTTCCGCGGCATGCTGATGCTGCTTGGGCGAGAAGCCTCGGGCGG 180
 AGCAGCCGTTTGGCAAGGCGCGCTACGACTACGACGAACGCCGCTCTTCGAGCCCGCCC
 181 GTCTCGGACGACGATCGTCAGCCCGCTGCGGGTCCGAGATGGTGCATGCCGCATCGCTG 240
 CAGACGCTGTGCTAGCAGCTGCGGGGACCGCCAGCTCTACACGTACGGCGTAGCGAC
 241 ATCTTCGACGACCTGCCCTGCTGATGGACGATGCCGGGTGGGCCGCGCCAGCCCGCGACC 300
 TAGAAGCTGCTGGACGGGACGTACCTGCTACGGCCGACCGGCGCGGTCGGGCGCTGG
 301 CATGTGGCGCATGGCGAAAGCCGCGCGCTGCTAGCGGCGATCGCCCTGATCACCGAGGCG 360
 GTACACCGGCTACCGCTTTCCGCGGCGACGATCCGCCGTAGCGGGACTAGTGGCTCCGC
 361 ATGCCCTGCTGGCCGCTGCGCGCGCGCGCTCGGGACGCTGCGGCGCAGCTGGTGGCG 420
 TACCGGGACGACCGGCGACGCGGCGCGCGCAGCCCGTCCACGCCCGGCTCGACACGCC
 421 ATCTGTCTCGGCTCCCTGGGGCCGAGGGGCTGTGCGCCCGCCAGGACCTGGACCTGCAC 480
 TAGGACAGCGCCAGGACCCCGGCTCCCGGACA CGCGGCGGTCCTGGACCTGGACGCTG
 481 GCGGCCAAGAACGCGCGGGGTGCAACAGGAACAGACCTGAAGACCGCGCTGCTGTTT 540
 CGCGGTTCTTGGCGGCGCCCAAGCTTGTCCTGTCTGGACTTCTGGCCGACGACGAAG
 541 ATCGCGGGCTGGAGATGCTGGCGGTGATCAAGAGTTTCGACGCCGAGGACGACGATCAC
 TAGCGGCCGACCTCTACGACCGGCACTAGTTCCTCAAGCTGCGGCTGCTGCTGTAGTTC
 601 ATGATCGACTTTGGCGGTGAGCTGGGCGGGTGTTCGATCGCTATGACGACCTGCTGGAC
 601 TACTAGCTGAACCGGACGTCGACCGGCGCCACAAGTCAGGATACCTGCTGGACGACCTG
 661 GTGTGGGCGACGACGCGCGCTTGGCAAGGATACCGTCCGATCGCGCGGCGCCCGCG 720
 CAACACCGCTGGTCCGCGCGGAACGTTCTATGCGCAACGCTACGCGCGCGGGGCGG
 721 CC CGCGCGCGGCTTCTGGCGGTGTCAGACCTGCAGAACGTCGCGTCACTATGAGGCC 780
 GCGCGCGCGCGGAGACCGGACAGTCTGGACGCTGTGACAGGGCAGTATATCTCCG
 781 AGCGCGCGCGAGCTGGACGGATGCTGCGCAGCAAGCGCTTACGGCTCCGGAATCGCG 840
 TCGCGCGGGTGGACCTGCGCTACGACGCGTCTTTCGCGGAAGTCCGAGGCTTTAGCGC
 841 GCCCTGCTGGAACGGTTCTGCCCTACGCGCGCGCGCTAG 882
 CGGACGACCTTGCCCAAGACGGGATGCGCGCGCGCGGATC

Fig. 40

1 MRRDVNFIHA TLLQTRLEEI AQGFGAVSQP LGPAMSHGAL SSGKRFRGML
51 MLLAAEASGG VCDTIIVDAAC AVEMVHAASL IFDDLPCMD D AGLRRGQPAT
101 HVAHGSRV LGGIALITEA MALLAGARGA SGTVRAQLVR ILSRSLGPQG
151 LCAGQDLDLH AAKNGAGVEQ EQDLKTGVLF IAGLEMLAVI KEFDAEEQTQ
201 MIDFGRQLGR VFQSYDDLLD VVGDDAALGR DTGRDAAAPG PRGGLLAUSD
251 LQNVSRHYEA SRAQLDAMLR SKRLQAPEIA ALLERVLPHYA ARA*

Fig. 41

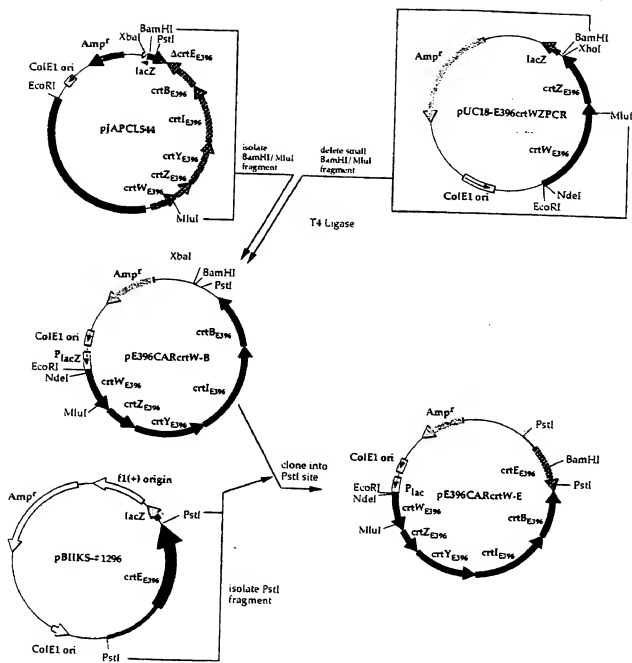


Fig. 42

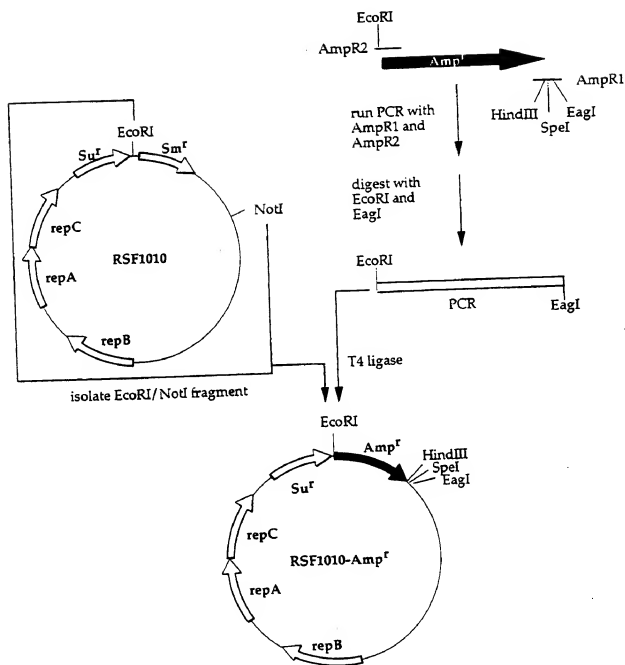
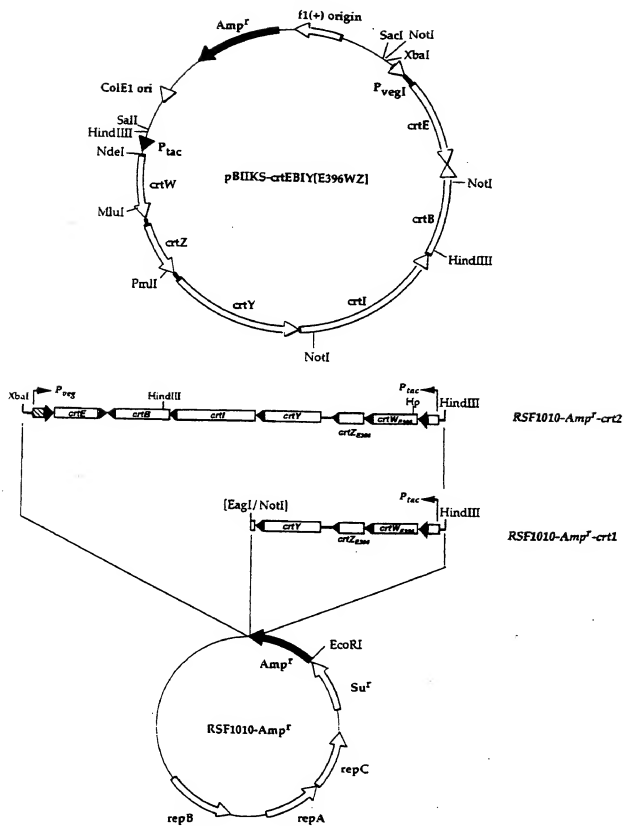


Fig. 43



(19)



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(11)

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(30) Priority: 02.12.1996 EP 96810839

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(54) **Improved fermentative carotenoid production**

(57) The present invention is directed to processes for the preparation of canthaxanthin, adonixanthin, astaxanthin, a mixture of adonixanthin and astaxanthin and zeaxanthin by a cell which has been transformed by DNA sequences encoding the respective biosynthetic enzymes of Flavobacterium and the gram negative bacterium E-396. Furthermore the present invention is directed to a food or feed composition comprising one or more of the aforementioned carotenoids.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 12 0324

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Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 April 2000	Examiner Andres, S
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